

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,490

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1974

Established 1887

75 WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 22-24 (72-75).
Yesterday's temp. 22-24 (72-75).
Sun. period. Temp. 21-23 (70-74).
W. sunny. Yesterday's temp. 21-23 (70-74).
CHAMBERLAIN: Light. BOMBS: Sunny.
24-27 (75-81). NEW YORK: Sunny.
24-27 (75-81). Yesterday's temp. 24-27 (75-81).
GENERAL WEATHER - COMET PAGE.

ADVERTISING: 10.3. LONDON: 21.09.
Belgium: 15.5. Luxembourg: 18.1. L.F.
Denmark: 2.5.5. Morocco: 2.0. D.
France: 1.1. P. Netherlands: 1.2.5. P.
Germany: 1.1. P. Portugal: 1.0. E.
Greece: 1.0. P. Spain: 1.0. E.
Great Britain: 1.0. P. Sweden: 1.2.5. P.
India: 1.0. P. Switzerland: 1.0. E.
Iran: 1.0. P. Turkey: 1.0. E.
Italy: 1.0. P. U.S. Military (air): 1.0. E.
Japan: 1.0. P. Yugoslavia: 1.0. E.



ANING UP—Three U.S. Embassy guards in Nicosia working yesterday to clear away burned in anti-American demonstration during which the ambassador was killed.

Cyprus Issues Warrants to Arrest Three for Shooting of U.S. Envoy

By Henry Gieger

COSEA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of three persons thought to be involved in the shooting of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies during an anti-American demonstration at the embassy building.

which a woman employee of the embassy also died. The incident was the only serious one to occur on the island since late Sunday, when a cease-fire declared by the United Nations ended another day of fighting.

The government accused Turkish forces of violating the cease-fire three times today with shooting in the Nicosia district. It said that a Greek Cypriot National Guardsman was killed in the incident, the Associated Press reported.

A government announcement said that the warrants were issued "to facilitate investigations." The circumstances of the demonstration by Greek Cypriots and the subsequent shooting suggested that they had been planned in advance.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—President Ford today nominated Nelson Rockefeller to be his vice-president, declaring that Mr. Rockefeller would be "a good partner for me... for our country and the world."

The 66-year-old multimillionaire, who served three previous presidencies in both foreign policy and domestic affairs posts before his election to four terms as governor, told Mr. Ford he was "humble" and honored at being chosen and was prepared to serve under him and "through you... all the people of this great country."

Congress must approve the nomination. Senate and House leaders from both parties hailed

Profile of the nominee, excerpts from his public statements, Page 5.

Mr. Rockefeller's selection and said they expected no obstacles to quick confirmation.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee immediately began an investigation into the nominee's background to prepare for confirmation hearings.

The former governor's financial worth has been estimated at close to \$1 billion. He said today that he would probably put his holdings in a blind trust and make any required financial disclosures to Congress. As Vice-President, he would be paid \$80,000 a year.

President Ford has been in office only 11 days, after succeeding Richard Nixon, who resigned on Aug. 8.

Mr. Rockefeller is an internationalist and a liberal Republican who has become more moderate in recent years. Mr. Ford, a Republican leader in the House before becoming Vice-President last December, is strong on domestic policy, and it was believed he chose Mr. Rockefeller in part because of the former governor's background in foreign affairs.

Veteran in International Affairs

Rockefeller, 66, Nominated To Vice-Presidency by Ford



President Ford presenting his vice-presidential choice, Nelson Rockefeller, yesterday.

with Mr. Ford in 1976, he replied: "You're way down the road ahead of me."

Congressional leaders present at the nominee's introduction praised the choice. Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who had urged that Mr. Rockefeller be nominated, said he was "enormously pleased."

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana called the choice "excellent" and said "we have no intention of delay" in undertaking the confirmation process.

Senate Democratic whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia called it "an excellent nomination. I don't see any problems with its confirmation."

The Senate Republican whip, Robert Griffin of Michigan said Mr. Rockefeller "will make not only a great Vice-President but he will help President Ford show the nation and the world that this is a strong and able administration."

On Capitol Hill, praise also flowed from members of both parties. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, leader of the Republican conservative wing, said the nomination "won't go over" with Republicans throughout the country. He suggested that Mr. Rockefeller be dropped from the 1976 Republican presidential ticket.

"Well Qualified"

"I can support it," the Arizona said when asked his reaction to the nomination. "He's very well qualified. But I don't know what it's going to do to the party."

Mr. Rockefeller, he charged, ducked out on at least two presidential races. He appeared to refer to the former governor's lack of support for Sen. Goldwater's 1964 presidential bid and lukewarm support for Mr. Nixon's 1968 candidacy.

"The problem I have as a conservative Republican," Sen. Goldwater said, "is people going out. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Turkey Finds Mass Graves, Alleges Massacre on Cyprus

KARA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The sh government today accused Greek Cypriots of massacring Turkish Cypriots in a village.

Mr. Bevir said he welcomed Yugoslavia's "effort in goodwill." But he said, "The insistence of the Greeks not to start negotiations blocks any effort for a solution of the present situation."

The Premier praised what he said was the "objective policy" of the United States on Cyprus. He said the Greeks were dissatisfied because "they have been used to getting the support of Western nations whether they are right or wrong."

Tasos, Greek Meet

Bevir, speaking on the of his office, said:

Greek Cypriots are unable to end to such acts and in United Nations peacekeeping force turns aside as they during the murder of the Ambassador (Roger Davies) lay, saying they have no responsibility for intervention.

They will definitely take effective measures to stop such acts, any case, he said, "the sh nation will not tolerate justice, terrorism and mass in Cyprus any longer."

Attatur, Turkish troops turned the mass grave of Turkish Cypriots after fresh wounds spotted by reconnaissance as. The town is nine miles west of Famagusta.

Officials there differed with re on the number of persons believed to have been slain. A hour's digging, the bodies of men, two women and two en were unearthed.

He expect to find at least 40 s in there," a Turkish st official said. Dr. Sakat said that 85 persons lived in hamlet. So far only 10 been found alive," he said.

He of the first graves reveal 2-year-old baby and his er. Mr. Birgit said in re. "They were still clinging ch other."

Bevir met earlier in the with Miles Minit, the sh deputy premier and a minister, who delivered a e from President Tito. Mr. came to Ankara after a mission in Athens.

Outgoing U.S. Ambassador Henry Kissinger met yesterday with Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Foreign Minister George Mavros, the sources said. There was no official announcement about the meetings.

British Soundings

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The British government announced today that it had begun moves toward resuming Cyprus peace talks by sounding out possibilities for compromise with President Glafos Clerides.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the British high commissioner (ambassador) in Nicosia, Stephen Oliver, saw Mr. Clerides yesterday. Mr. Clerides is leader of the Greek community on Cyprus.

Similar contacts are planned by the British with Foreign Minister Mavros of Greece and Turan Guner of Turkey.

A Foreign Office spokesman said there were also plans for consultations with Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President of Cyprus.

Ford Supports Shift on Chrome

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—President Ford favors repeal of the controversial Byrd Amendment, which now permits Rhodesian chrome to be imported into the United States despite the UN's economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

"The President is in favor of repeal," White House Press Secretary J.P. Tertoff said today.

Mr. Ford had strongly supported the amendment when he was House Republican party leader. The measure denies the President the authority to ban imports of Rhodesian chrome so long as the United States imports chrome from any Communist country.

The Senate recently voted in favor of repeal of the measure, which was authored in 1971 by Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va.

Mr. Clerides walked from one group of refugees to another and spoke to them at the British military base of Dhekelia in the southwest. He told newsmen that the total of refugees who had fled the Turkish advance was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

For Nixon Home, Gift

Rebozo Accused of Misusing Republican Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Watergate prosecutors revealed yesterday that a grand jury is investigating allegations that Charles (Bebe) Rebozo illegally diverted at least \$41,000 in campaign funds to pay for improvements on his home.

The measure denies the President the authority to ban imports of Rhodesian chrome so long as the United States imports chrome from any Communist country.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mr. Rebozo spent more than \$36,000 for improvements on homes occupied by himself and Mr. Nixon at the former presidential compound in Key Biscayne, Fla.

"During this period, Mr. Rebozo apparently did not have sufficient cash available to make these deposits from any known source other than the political campaign contributions... from representatives of Howard R. Hughes and from A. D. Davis," the affidavit said.

"Florida for Nixon" Funds

Prosecutors said that Mr. Rebozo transferred \$4,583 remaining in the 1968 "Florida for Nixon" treasury into one of the seven bank accounts. On the same day, he withdrew from the account \$5,000 that was sent to New York jeweler Harry Winston to purchase a set of platinum and diamond earrings which the former President gave his wife for her 60th birthday.

Therefore, funds originally derived apparently from campaign contributions (were) deposited at Mr. Rebozo's bank and were ultimately used to purchase platinum and diamond earrings for Mrs. Nixon," Mr. Michel said.

He said that the grand jury is investigating the receipt and expenditure for personal purposes of campaign contributions, involving possible violation of 12 different sections of the Criminal Code.

The prosecutors sought to subpoena records held by one of Mr. Rebozo's law firms which had handled the funds spent on the Nixon homes. The subpoena named all three senior partners in the firm: Thomas Wakefield, Robert Hewitt and Garth Webster.

Senate Watergate Committee testimony revealed that Mr. Rebozo had opened several of the bank accounts in Mr. Wakefield's name and that both men held keys to the safe-deposit box in which the \$150,000 in cash from Mr. Hughes and Mr. Davis was stored.

The three lawyers sought to suppress the evidence on the basis of attorney-client privilege. But prosecutors argued that where "evidence of possibly criminal or fraudulent wrongdoing exists," there can be no privilege.

Nixon Praises Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Ex-President Richard Nixon thinks Nelson Rockefeller is "a big man for a big job," he told President Ford today.

The new President telephoned his predecessor today to inform him that he was about to announce his choice of Mr. Rockefeller as vice-president, White House Press Secretary J. F. TerHorst said.

Mr. Nixon told Mr. Ford that he had made "a good choice—you have picked a big man for a big job," and added he was certain that the Ford administration would be highly successful.

"I think he'll make a great teammate. I think he will be good for the country. I think he'll be good for the world and I'm looking forward to working with him."

At a brief news conference, Mr. Rockefeller parried questions about his personal fortune, saying he will make any disclosures required in the confirmation process. He would not disclose his net worth, telling a questioner

In Call to Soviet Leaders

Kissinger Says Ford Seeks Intensified Arms-Pact Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said tonight that President Ford, as one of his first acts of office, had called upon Soviet leaders to join the United States "in an intensified effort to negotiate an effective and equitable limitation of strategic arms."

In a speech at the American Legion national convention in Miami Beach, Mr. Kissinger combined a pledge to work with "energy and conviction" toward further arms control accords with an assertion that, in the absence of such agreements, "we will maintain American strategic strength whatever the cost."

"The President has asked me to emphasize that in his view the choice is clear," Mr. Kissinger said. "We will maintain the nuclear balance by unilateral actions if we must and by negotiations if at all possible. I can assure you that these negotiations will not fail for lack of goodwill and readiness to explore new solutions on our part."

Need for Arms Control

Although Mr. Kissinger emphasized the need for arms control agreements, he said that America's ability to work for peace depended on its remaining "a military power second to none."

"As I can attest from experience, in time of crisis and at the conference table, America's military might is the foundation of our diplomatic strength," he said.

"We have made progress toward peace in recent years because we have been flexible, but also because we have been resolute."

"Let us never forget that conciliation is a virtue only in those who are thought to have a choice," he said. "A strong defense is the essential deterrent to aggression."

Mr. Ford's urging of Soviet leaders to intensify arms-control negotiations presumably was contained in the messages he has exchanged with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said Sunday that it was not clear to him whether progress was possible in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

He said that "the chief problem" was the "lack of progress" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Urges World Measures To Slow Growth of Population

By Dusko Doder

BUCHAREST, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The United States today urged more than 130 nations attending the UN's World Population Conference here to set up national targets aimed at slowing down uncontrolled population growth.

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, proposed that the conference include such a provision in its final document. The objective of the American proposal is to put brakes on the current explosion in man's numbers by reducing the average size of families by the end of the century.

Mr. Weinberger said that world food reserves have been cut down "to about one month's supply" and that predictions of population catastrophe "if mankind continues to increase at the current rate give cause 'not only for grave concern but, even more important, for specific action in the world's food supply'."

The U.S. delegation, he said, believes that the conference's final document should be the beginning of a serious effort by all countries to consider concrete means to resolve the population crisis.

"The choice may make the difference between a decent life or early death for hundreds of millions of the next generation and even greater numbers in the following generation," he said.

The specific proposal advanced by Mr. Weinberger provides that the final document, the so-called World Population Plan of Action, include "national goals together with the world goal of replacement level of fertility by the year 2000."

The replacement level of fertility is a term describing the average size of a family as limited to two parents and two children who reach reproductive age.

By reducing the average size of families to two children, the world's population by the end of the century would be approximately 5.9 billion instead of the projected 6.4 billion. The world total by the year 2050 would be

Russia Admits Grain Harvest Woes

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Bad weather and broken farm machinery have caused "difficult, but not hopeless" problems for the Soviet grain harvest, Izvestia said today.

The government newspaper's front-page article, the gloomiest local assessment to date of the harvest's prospects, said: "The situation now is difficult but, of course, not hopeless."

Rain was blamed for delays in getting the crops off the fields and the newspaper exhorted the farmers to use every break in the weather to secure the grain.

This year's Soviet harvest target is 205.6 million tons of grain, down from the record production of 225.5 million tons last year.

K. Ports Face Rationalization

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Labor government announced plans today to nationalize all of the country's commercial ports. They will be taken over by a national ports authority with powers to acquire businesses and license operations.

Most of the major British ports already in public ownership, ports of London, Manchester, Liverpool are run by public corporations. Southampton, Hull and South Wales ports are controlled by the British Transport Board.

The government's plan means small, profitable private ports like Folkestone and Shoreham will be taken over.

Premier Sending Defense Chief to Province

Ethiopia Seeks Dialogue With Eritrean Rebels

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Premier Meles Zenawi said today that he wanted a "peaceful dialogue" with North Ethiopia guerrillas and announced that he would send Defense Minister Aman Michael Andom to Eritrea Province on Monday to study the problem.

His statement raised hopes for an end to the province's 12-year-old guerrilla war, which has contributed to the unrest here since a military coup six months ago.

Mr. Zenawi said he was "determined" to bring peace to the country. While he did not mention the 6,000-man Eritrean Liberation Front, diplomats said the remark was directed toward it.

The front has been fighting for independence since Eritrea, a former Italian colony, was absorbed into the empire in 1962. Until now, the government had referred to the guerrillas as

bandits and refused to consider the matter a political problem. The Premier said Gen. Andom, while in Eritrea, would look into charges by 23 Eritrean members of parliament that the army was massacring people in the area.

The members of parliament, signed last week, but were unanimously voted back in today.

Meanwhile, Ethiopian students distributed pamphlets against the monarchy today as a movement for the ouster of Emperor Haile Selassie continued.

The Emperor, looking tired but alert, attended a two-hour service in a church opposite Jubilee Palace. Even some of his imperial bodyguard wore "Ethiopia First" stickers on their uniforms—the slogan of the army committee which stripped the Emperor of most of his powers recently.

Students circulated a 10-page list of recommendations which was critical of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and called for "the abolition of the feudal system in Ethiopia and the monarchy."

The students urged the army to implement their suggestions to avoid possible trouble when classes reopen in the next few weeks.

Newspaper articles, described by observers as unprecedented, have in recent days demanded the removal of Haile Selassie. One appeared today in the newspaper Addis Zemen.

The interior minister, Col. Belachew Gizmare, a former chief of security, said he would go to Eritrea soon.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies introduced a resolution that all 23 Eritrean deputies should be readmitted to the chamber. It was passed unanimously.

Working With PLO

Arabs Put Off Summit Talks On Uniform Peace Strategy

CAIRO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Arab summit conference scheduled for Sept. 3 to coordinate Arab policies for future peace negotiations has been postponed, an Arab League spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the league secretariat has advised the 20 member nations of the postponement and proposed late October as a new date for the conference.

A regular meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for Sept. 1, in Cairo, is expected to make a final decision on the new date.

Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia led the drive for postponing the conference on grounds that more time was needed to coordinate the policies of the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Support From Morocco Only 10 of the league's members supported the call for postponement in writing, the spokesman said. Five nations opposed it and four have not replied. But Morocco, which was to have been host to the September summit, agreed to go along with the 10 nations, thus establishing the

necessary 11-member majority for postponement. The question of postponing the conference has been a subject of controversy for weeks, Syria and the PLO were among the factions which opposed postponement.

Syria today dispatched Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam to Washington for talks with officials in the administration of President Ford.

Rabin Urges Full Pact

TEL AVIV, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The time for interim agreements between Israel and the Arabs has passed and Israel should now aim at achieving overall peace settlements with its neighbors, according to Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

The stage of (troop) separation agreements with the Arabs has come to an end and now Israel prefers paths that would lead to a real peace, Mr. Rabin told a group of soldiers last night.

The national radio and Israel's newspapers interpreted Mr. Rabin's remarks as a rejection of troop-disengagement proposals put forward by Jordan's King Hussein and a reaffirmation of Mr. Rabin's stand that negotiations with Jordan must result in a single overall settlement.

Ford Urges Big Effort On Arms Pact

Kissinger Reveals His Bid to Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Kissinger's dual approach—pressing ahead with their weapons development programs and "our problem is to prevent a breakout by the Soviet Union, such that it would force us to react in kind."

"Unless we are able to persuade them not to break out in that manner," Mr. Schlesinger said, "we will have increases in strategic expenses."

Mr. Kissinger's dual approach—a pledge to step up American spending on strategic arms if necessary to match the Russians and an offer to negotiate energetically—did not differ in approach from Mr. Schlesinger's warning.

Little New Ground

In reviewing the world situation, Mr. Kissinger broke little new ground. He said that there would constantly be crises, such as in Cyprus, and "our attitude will be that we cannot be the world's policeman but that we will always use our influence for peace and conciliation."

On specific issues, he expressed unhappiness with the recent cuts voted by the House and by Senate and House committees on military and economic aid for South Vietnam.

"We must strengthen the ability of the peoples of Indochina to determine their own destiny," Mr. Kissinger said. "After a decade of war, and the loss of 50,000 American lives, some hesitate to give to South Vietnam—for whom the war has not yet ended—the help it so desperately needs to maintain itself as an independent nation."

"It would be tragic, it would break faith with all those Americans who have fought and died there, if we now fail to make the relatively modest effort that the administration has proposed to the Congress to enable South Vietnam to survive," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was awarded the American Legion's Distinguished Public Service Award.

13 Die on Colombian Bus

NEIVA, Colombia, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Thirteen persons were killed in a bus that caught fire near here because of a short circuit, police said. Eighteen persons were injured seriously.



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. TURKISH TROOPS GREETED—Turkish-Cypriot children giving drinking water to the crew of a Turkish Army tank as the Turkish forces pushed across the north of Cyprus.

Cyprus Warrants Ask Arrest of 3

(Continued from Page 1)

about 180,000, about a third of the entire Greek community. The President made it clear that he and his community were dependent on the goodwill of the Turkish armed forces after years in which the Greeks dominated the island and the Turkish minority of about 115,000.

He said that he had requested the Turkish command, through the United Nations, to allow the Greeks to return to their villages and had received no answer. Another request four days ago to allow Greeks to return for at least a visit so that they could water their livestock and take some food they left in their houses had also gone unanswered, he said.

Mr. Clerides insisted that a solution to the refugee problem was a condition for his returning to peace negotiations with the Turks.

He said that the problem of supplying food to the refugees was complicated by the fact that

the Turkish forces had seized most of the food reserves in the Nicosia area. UN and Red Cross relief supplies are being distributed, but they are not enough to meet the need, he added.

The President also emphasized the economic loss that the island was undergoing with thousands

France Denies It Sent 44 Mirage Fighters to Greece

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—The French Defense Ministry today denied reports from Athens that France had delivered 44 Mirage jet fighter-bombers to Greece. "This is not true," a ministry spokesman said.

He confirmed that France has agreed to sell some 50 Mirage F-1 aircraft to Greece, but said there would naturally be a time lag between the recent contract signing and deliveries.

Asked whether the French Air Force might have transferred some of its own Mirage jets to Greece, the spokesman replied, "Frankly, no. There is no basis for thinking that."

French officials have said the Mirage deliveries will be speeded up but probably will not begin until next year.

Reports from Athens quoted on French radio cited a Greek Air Force source as saying French pilots had already flown 44 of France's latest Mirage jets to Greece.

of cattle dying for lack of water. He said also that there was a great risk of epidemics among the refugees and reported severe outbreaks of dysentery among young people because of lack of hygiene and of medical supplies.

Other equipment is also needed, such as tents and blankets, he said, pointing to a family huddled under a tree. He said the parents had complained of how their children had shivered through the night from the chill.

4 U.S. Phantoms Came Close to Elizabeth's Jet

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Aug. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force said today that four of its Phantom jets approached a British plane carrying Queen Elizabeth II to Ball in March, but that she was not put in danger. London newspapers earlier today had reported the incident in alarmed tones.

A spokesman at the Air Force's European headquarters here said the incident occurred during a NATO maneuver. He said that the four Phantoms were keeping strictly to their prescribed routes.

They were asked by West German investigators to compile reports.

A pilot spokesman for British Airways in London said the Queen's pilot reported the incident at the time, but that the Phantoms were never close enough to warrant a "near-miss" report.

'Good Partner' for U.S., World, Says Ford

Rockefeller Nominated to Vice-Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

before Republicans in this country and extolling him. It won't go over."

However, Sen. Goldwater and other conservative Republican legislators sent word while Mr. Ford was pondering his choice that Mr. Rockefeller would be acceptable.

Later, Mr. Rockefeller said on Capitol Hill that he believes President Ford has "every intention" of seeking election in 1976 to a full four-year term. "That was my impression, that's what I urged, that's my assumption," he said.

In his pre-nomination talks with the President, Mr. Rockefeller said, the matter of 1976 came up and Mr. Ford "talked about himself and not about me."

He said: "It would be fair to

assume that as President of the United States, he's bound to be a candidate, and I wholeheartedly support his candidacy."

In the televised introduction, the President said picking the nominee had been "a tough call for a tough job."

Mr. Ford said that "after a long and very thoughtful process, I have made the choice, and that choice is Nelson Rockefeller of New York State."

With Mr. Rockefeller standing alongside, the President referred to him as "a person whose long record of accomplishment in the government and outside is well known."

Home, Abroad

"He comes from a family that has long been associated with the building of a better America, a family that has contributed significantly to many accomplishments both at home and abroad for the American people..."

In response, Mr. Rockefeller said that his selection by the President "makes me very humble" and added:

"If I'm confirmed, it will be my great honor to serve you and through you to serve all the people of this great country."

"As you pointed out in your moving message to the Congress, these are very serious times. They are times... that require the closest cooperation between the Congress of the United States and the executive branch of government. They also require the dedication of every American to our common national interest."

"...Through your dedication and your openness, [you] have already reawakened faith and hope, and under your leadership we the people and we as a nation have the will and the determination and the capability to overcome the hard realities of our time. I'm optimistic about the long-term future."

That brief allusion to the Watergate scandal was the only hint of the unprecedented events that led to the installation of a new President and nomination

News Analysis

Some Europeans See 'Touche' Lost by Kissinger on Cyprus

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 21 (DIT)—From the hero of a Middle East settlement two months ago, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is being transformed in some European opinions into a goat over Cyprus.

Last week, Le Monde of Paris labeled Cyprus "Kissinger's War-torn." Today, both Le Monde and Le Figaro used the metaphor of the "magician who has lost his wand."

The West German Die Welt spoke of rampant anti-Americanism in Greece and attributed it to the alleged pro-Turkey diplomacy followed in Washington.

In London, the Sunday Telegraph blamed the State Department for Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the Sunday Times headline read, "When Kissinger Lost His Touch."

This tough European appraisal has continued despite State Department disclaimers that it was pro-Turkey or that Washington could do more than it has to stabilize the Cyprus situation.

These differing analyses in Europe and America were even more in evidence during the UN Security Council's weekend debate and vote to condemn the Turkish military actions on Cyprus.

UN Debate

In that debate, France took a rigidly anti-Turkey position that led to a sharp exchange between the French and Turkish delegates. The United States, more circumspect about offending Turkey, helped to soften the French stand in the final resolution.

While many of the charges are totally unsubstantiated (Le Monde, for example, accused Mr. Kissinger of CIA and the Pentagon of directing the whole Cyprus scenario), it is apparent that the Kissinger reputation has been tarnished. The main criticism is that Washington could have used its influence to prevent the original invasion by Turkey, and didn't, and later could have used influence to prevent the Geneva talks from collapsing and Turkey from resuming the fighting.

The secretary of state is "visibly embarrassed on the defensive... by his action, or rather his lack of diplomatic action," Le Monde said today.

Opinion also holds that Washington, in a brazen Machiavellian act, switched horses in mid-stream.

"Even the Pentagon, which had a definite preference for Greece because of its bases there, shifted during the crisis to the view that Turkey was militarily more important," Henry Brandon wrote in the Sunday Times.

The State Department contributed to the European bewilderment during the affair. One thesis last month was that the Cyprus confrontation actually had strengthened the Atlantic

alliance, and that the c which showed in NATO's during the Middle East war fall had been repaired.

That argument was dropped the two NATO countries close to war, and then G pulled out of NATO. The v and UN debate on Cyprus showed that there were se divisions among NATO mem over who was to blame and to redress the situation.

Several European coun were surprised by the Pr vchments at the UN in ing to condemn the Turks. European diplomat said he ply could not understand the French would push so against the Turks. "They c ly are for breaking the bet to Ankara," he said.

The sale of French arm Greece, long a French client not justify it, he said.

An Explanation

Another European offered explanation: "The French ally felt the Turks should be allowed to get away with a deplorable behavior. In addi it is quite clear the Greeks let down by everybody, inclu their closest allies."

It was the precipitate An abandonment of the O Cyprus cause, this analyst s that led. Defense Secre James Schlesinger to try bel to redress the situation s day by suggesting that Tu had gone too far.

The original French resolu at the UN Security Cou sought to condemn the Tur actions on Cyprus in the strc est terms. When the French that it lacked support, it deleted any direct reference Turkey. The final resolu denounced the "unilateral n tary action" on Cyprus. T passed 11 to 0, with the So Union, Iraq and Byelorus abstaining.

Condemnation

Afterward, the Turkish de gate condemned France in a equivocal language, compar French policy in the Medit taneous to that of the 1968 S invasion. He said the Pre delegate responded that "Fra formally disapproves the Turk military operations" in Cyp How can our council remain different to such a situation?

Many Europeans will conce that the U.S. role in the Medit tanean has complications t the Europeans do not face. Was ington must worry about Sov designs in the area and i defense of NATO's southe flank. Some analysts here lieve that Moscow's high priority throughout the confli has been to promote a deep U Turkish rift.

But this is another exampl different priorities on differe sides of the Atlantic. Wh Washington worries about dr ing Turkey into Soviet ar the Europeans want to nonch the fragile Caramanlis gover ment, bring the Greeks ba into the Council of Europe, eventually into the Europe community.

Thus are the powers ba choosing up sides.

Japan Is Blamed In Seoul Killing

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Premier Kim Jong Pil said tonight that Japan bears moral a legal responsibility for Thu day's assassination attempt President Chung Hee Park by Korean who had been living in Japan, an attempt in which President's wife was fatally sh

In a televised speech, Mr. 20 said: "There is talk [in Jap about whether Japan is leg or politically responsible... I not a matter to warrant a claim that there is no resp ability legally or morally."

Earlier today, President Pa refused the mass resignation t the 40 top aides offered a recognition of collective resp ability for the assassination a tempt—but accepted the resigna tion of the home minister, at of the security chief.

House Impeachment Proceedings End With Judiciary Unit Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The House officially ended the impeachment proceedings today by accepting the Judiciary Committee's report but taking no stand on the conclusion that former President Richard Nixon should have been ousted from office.

Chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who led his 38-member committee and 100-member staff through nearly 10 months of investigation, ended his panel's work with an announcement on the floor.

"Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report pursuant to House Resolution 803," he said. Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said, "The report will be referred to the calendar and ordered to be printed."

With that bit of formality, the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon were ended. The report, which accused Mr. Nixon of lying, violating laws or causing them to be violated and subverting the Constitution, became a part of history and a prelude for any future presidential impeachment.

Although the House intentionally avoided a vote expressing a sentiment on impeachment, a resolution to accept the report by Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts was accepted, 412-3.

The resolution cited the chronology of the panel's official actions, including its votes on three articles of impeachment, July 27, 29 and 30, and Mr. Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation, which made further impeachment proceedings moot.

The resolution said the House accepts the report and "commends the chairman and other members of the Committee on the Judiciary for their conscientious and capable efforts in carrying out the committee's responsibilities under House Resolution 803."

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Found Offices Congress

Agency Is Asked for Minorities

thaniel Sheppard Jr.
NGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Congressional Office of Management and Organization is asked to send only white reviews designed to fill agencies.

Agency added that it had evidence that representatives had personally performed a job order without a job order or religious discrimination.

placement office accepted applications and conducted interviews then arranged in-house congressional of-
pokenmen for the agency policy had been to ac-
criteria stated by the requesting assistance but policy would now require of requirements by regional offices.

Requests Reviewed

e Peters, who heads the nt office, said yesterday had personally reviewed 5,000 job requests from tional offices placed since 1972, when the agency in the placement service e Department of Labor.

he had found others ad for Mexican applicants counts with Spanish sur-
quite a few that asked ak or minority only.

ters added that he did ll which offices had made us and that he could ly or refuse specific al-
"because the communi- between the congression- es and mine are con-

ee Melcalf, D-Mont, who man of the Joint Com- on Congressional Oper- f which the placement s adjoined, said, in a u yesterday.

the placement office pt to discriminate in any its hiring or in service sional offices.

arently has been the of the placement office accept the criteria stated by the person calling in s for assistance. There- is possible that the limi- expressed were those f person placing the re- a misunderstanding by ment office staff.

are that there is no such standing in the future, edered the placement of f to accept requests limit- to necessary skills, ex- education, salary re- s, availability and geo- location."

se Approves
ard Time

INGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—House voted yesterday to nation back on standard va November through r, canceling the year- daylight saving time s during the energy crisis ter.

measure was approved on roll-call vote and sent Senate, which last week a similar provision in an elated bill that it passed. ill would suspend provi- a 1973 law intended to energy.

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storms took only 5 minutes. ke the JFK Pan Am Worldport." ad flown Pan Am several times— it's another one of the reasons ew Pan Am."

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17-year-old Susan Ford unpacking a dress while moving into the White House.

The First Family Moves Into the White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP).—The Gerald R. Ford family, which includes the President, the First Lady, a daughter, Susan; three sons, Steve, Jack and Mike; Mike's wife, Gayle, and a Siamese cat, Shan, moved into the White House yesterday. Only Susan, 17, Steve, 18, and Shan, age unknown, were around to oversee the packing cases loaded and moved in government trucks from the

Ford home in Alexandria, Va., to their new home.

The President and Mrs. Ford missed the move, being in Chicago, where he addressed the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

Moved in were cartons of house plants marked "holerium." Others earmarked, "First Lady's bedroom—fragile." There were chests of drawers, books, the

Fords' clothing, and their king-size bed of twin mattresses and springs with a common headboard. The bed went straight to the bedroom previously occupied by Mrs. Nixon. The adjoining bedroom, used by Richard Nixon, will become a multi-purpose room in which the Fords may watch television or the President may work out on his recently-purchased exercise equipment.

Would Cut Family's Yearly Costs to \$1,000

House Unit Aims Draft Health Insurance Bill

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday released a draft outline of a health insurance bill that would limit an average family's medical costs to \$1,000 a year in 1976.

An amalgamation of several bills before Congress, the draft was prepared over the weekend by committee staff members and experts from the Ford administration. It will form the basis of discussions all week by committee members, who hope to draw up a bill this week.

Frank Carlucci, under secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said the administration approved the plan in general although it had reservations about some parts.

Rep. James Conaway, D-Calif., who is a co-sponsor of the "cradle-to-grave" health insurance plan supported by labor, said he could vote for the draft plan if it contained controls on insurance companies and doctors.

Disagreement on Costs
The committee staff estimated the added cost to the government at \$7.3 billion a year but administration experts said they

could be as little as \$5 billion to \$5.5 billion.

The draft plan resembles a bill submitted in February by former President Richard Nixon. But it provides for lower cost sharing of medical bills and tougher controls on doctors and hospitals.

It gives the private health insurance industry a major role, allowing the industry to write the basic coverage that every employer must supply to his workers. Other bills would have either eliminated the insurance industry, or, as in a measure sponsored by ways and means chairman Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., reduced them to a subsidiary role.

Regulation by States

The insurance industry, however, would be regulated by the states under federal guidelines. And the companies would have to pay 90 cents of every premium dollar in benefits—a restriction that insurance companies indicated could kill their profits.

Employers and workers would share the premium costs of the basic health insurance policy, estimated at \$220 a year for single person and \$450 a year for a family.

It would cover hospital and doctor bills, 120 days in a skilled nursing home, prescription drugs, blood transfusion, medical devices, 100 home health-care visits, laboratory and X-ray services, physical therapy, podiatrists, some preventive care and limited mental health care.

Cost sharing would include a deductible (to be paid by the individual) of \$150 a person, with a limit of three deductibles for a family, and payment of 25 percent of each bill. There would be a separate \$50 deductible for drugs.

Top Cost \$1,000

The maximum amount of cost sharing for a family, however, would be \$1,000 a year.

Once the total of medical bills reached \$6,000 in a year, the "catastrophic plan" would take effect. This would be financed by a payroll tax paid jointly by employers and workers on the first \$20,000 of a family's income.

In an effort to make sure that all workers agree to buy health insurance, the committee drafters made participation in the basic plan a requirement for catastrophic coverage.

The committee staff estimated cost of catastrophic coverage at \$7 billion a year, with three-fourths paid by employers and one-fourth by the workers.

Mr. Carlucci said the administration opposed the payroll tax, but other sources reported that House Secretary Casper Weinberger and President Ford agreed last week not to make an issue of it.

The poor and anyone else not in the basic plan or in Medicare would be covered by a state-run alternate plan offering the same benefits. The premiums for the poor would be covered by federal and state funds, and would replace Medicaid.

Capitol Hill Votes 2 Bills for Unit to Monitor Economy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Senate and House passed yesterday slightly differing versions of legislation that would create a federal "watchdog" group to help President Ford monitor the national economy.

Neither bill gives the President the authority to institute wage and price controls, power that Mr. Ford has said he does not want. Rather, the measures would create an agency to help him "work out" pressure by criticism—labor and management into exercising restraint in seeking increases in wages and prices.

In the Senate, Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., failed to win passage of their amendments that would have given the group authority to order cooling-off periods before increases could go into effect.

The Senate voted 83-3, to establish a group called the Council on Wage and Price Stability. It would have 12 members—eight appointed by the President from senior government officials—and would continue in office until Aug. 15, 1975.

The House voted 379-23, to set up a unit called the Cost of Living Task Force, which would have 10 members and continue to operate until June 30, 1976. Rapid action on resolving the bills' differences is expected.

3 French Climbers Die

BRIANCON, France, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Three French mountain climbers fell to their deaths when caught in a hailstorm on Mount Viso near here yesterday. The accident brought to 73 the number of climbers killed in the French Alps this year.

Vexing Question Over Number Affected Amnesty Issue Keeps Alive U.S. Antagonisms

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Twenty months after American troops stopped fighting in Vietnam, the issue of what to do about the tens of thousands of young men who avoided military service remains a bitterly divisive one.

In congressional hearings, presidential news conferences and other public forums, the issues involved in granting amnesty to deserters and draft-evaders, or punishing them, have kept alive the domestic antagonisms aroused by the war itself.

President Ford told a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago yesterday that he had ordered a review of the question. He did not indicate how he would resolve it. But he did say that he would "throw the weight of my presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency."

One vexing question in the amnesty issue is how many men would be affected if it were granted. In his speech, President Ford cited "some 50,000 of our countrymen convicted, charged, under investigation or still sought for violations of the Selective Service Act or the Uniform Code of Military Justice."

That figure would include 28,661 listed by the Defense Department as deserters from the armed forces from July 1, 1966, to Dec. 31, 1973, and still "at large." It would also include 4,400 men listed by the Justice Department as fugitives from indictments for violation of the draft laws. Presumably, the balance of the 50,000 would include 9,167 persons convicted of violations during the war, and others whose cases are pending.

The total, however, is drawn from a much larger number of cases. The Defense Department, for example, says that from July 1, 1960, to Dec. 31, 1973, there were 503,926 "incidents of desertion" defined as absence without leave for 30 days or more.

In the case of draft-law violations, the Selective Service system reported that from 1963 through 1973 there were 191,840 cases of men failing to respond to directives from draft boards. However, 80 per cent of the group did respond when given second or third notices. The Justice Department prosecuted 9,118 violators, and indictments were dismissed against 10,153 others; 4,400 were indicted and fled.

The Defense Department says that 2,099 of its 28,661 "at large" cases are known to be outside the United States, primarily in Canada and Sweden. The Justice Department estimates that, of its 4,400 fugitives, 2,400 are out of the country.

Proponents of amnesty give much higher figures for the numbers of men in exile or hiding

because of desertion or draft-law violations, and it seems clear that during the Vietnam war officials tended to minimize the numbers in an effort to show that the war was not unpopular. Estimates of fugitives by pro-amnesty groups have run as high as 100,000. Some say that there are as many as 80,000 deserters and war-resisters in Canada alone.

The maximum penalty under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for desertion with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service is five years at hard labor, total forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge. With mitigating circumstances, such as family or financial problems, a dishonorable discharge may be the only penalty.

For violations of the Selective Service Act, the maximum pen-

alty is five years in prison. However, probation—usually with a requirement for alternate service such as hospital or forestry work—is often given. In 1972, of 1,643 convictions, 1,178 defendants were granted probation. The average prison penalty for the rest of the cases that year was 22.1 months.

Arguments for amnesty are generally that war resisters were guilty only of premature morality in opposing a war that the country later rejected. Some draft resisters have said that they could not accept conditional amnesty because it would be an admission that they had done something wrong in refusing to participate in an immoral war.

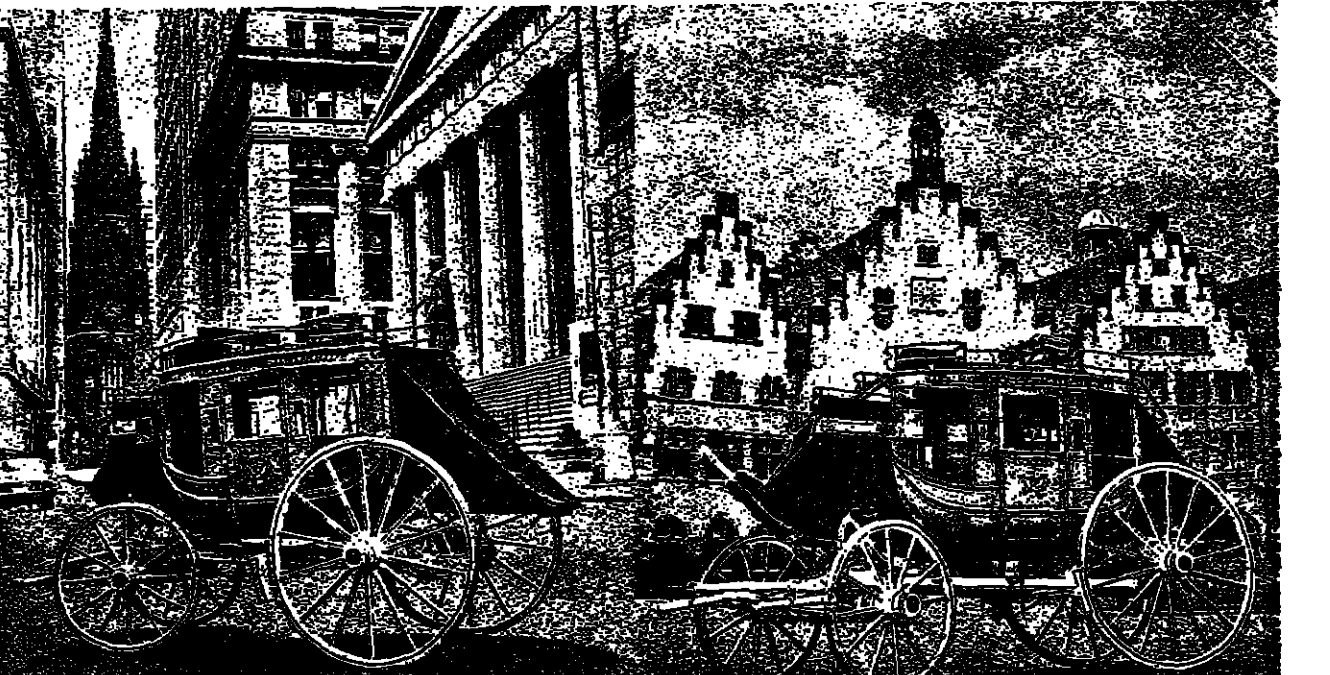
Opponents say that to pardon offenders would dishonor those who fought in the war, and were wounded or killed in obeying the law.



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Binding Up the Wounds

Gerald Ford has moved with sagacity and no small degree of political courage toward his primary goal as President—that of binding up the nation's wounds. He elaborated on this theme in various modes in his first address to Congress; he stated it specifically, and proposed to implement it, before a potentially hostile audience, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in the form of a "second chance" for the Vietnamese war draft evaders and deserters. And, in a very real sense, he climaxed his initial efforts toward national reconciliation by sending the name of Nelson Rockefeller to the Congress for confirmation as Vice-President of the United States.

President Ford has been known as a conservative Republican. His links to the liberals of his party, as well as to the Democratic majority, have been founded on personal, congressional association, and they have proved strong and useful, ever since former President Nixon nominated him for the vice-presidency after Mr. Agnew's resignation. Mr. Rockefeller, although his course as governor of New York and in national politics has moderated considerably in recent years, still represents the liberal wing of the Republicans, and thus will be acceptable to many Democrats as well as to Republicans of his own persuasion.

At the same time, the dissonances of the party since its catastrophe in 1964, when the Republicans polarized around Rockefeller and Sen. Goldwater, have found more

harmonious notes. From the standpoint of partisan symbolism and personalities, it would seem that the President has found, as he put it, "a good partner" in Nelson Rockefeller—good for his administration and for the country.

Nelson Rockefeller has more concrete benefits to offer than the symbols of past conflicts, of course. He has long experience in administration and policy-making at high levels; he is familiar with foreign affairs—a point at which Mr. Ford is weak—and had an early and productive relationship with the Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger. He can make the vice-presidency become a constructive force in national government.

Therefore, in this first occasion in its nearly two centuries of history in which the United States will have both a President and a Vice-President who were not chosen by the people at large, the first time in which an administration must seek, in office, a mandate which it has not won by popular election, Mr. Ford has taken a long stride toward such a mandate by his choice of Mr. Rockefeller. Both recognize that their tasks will be more difficult by reason of the manner in which they attained office, no less than by the circumstances under which they won it and the complex legacy they inherit. But both will profit, as Mr. Rockefeller said in accepting the vice-presidential nomination, by the fact that President Ford has, through acts as well as words, "reawakened faith and hope" among his countrymen.

'A Second Chance'

In his wise and compassionate statement on the much-debated subject of amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders, President Ford has demonstrated his fidelity to the principle that the rule of law applies to all Americans but that its application necessitates no conflict between the noble aims of mercy and justice. He took the opportunity to say what he did in the lion's den—the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has heretofore taken a hard line on amnesty—and emerged unscathed and newly respected.

By sending forth a generous instead of an unforgiving signal to Congress and the armed forces which, as President, he commands, Mr. Ford has opened the way for new legislation and new thinking in the country. Speaking as veteran, lawyer and champion of a strong military establishment, he gave tacit approval to the resolution passed last week by the American Bar Association that would allow individual draft resisters to earn immunity from prosecution.

He has asked the attorney general and the secretary of defense to provide the facts, first of all, on the status of some 30,000 offenders—whom he compassionately called "our countrymen"—accused of violating the Selective Service Act or the Uniform Code of

Military Justice. These men would not be lumped together as "draft-dodgers" or "deserters" but treated as individuals, their cases studied within the framework of legal precedents.

For these men the President seeks "a second chance." His view is that they should be regarded not as enemies but as "casualties" and allowed to work their way back home to America. The Ford approach, without going all the way toward amnesty, would remove the attitude of revenge by law; and that is the beginning of justice.

President Ford cited two Presidents—Abraham Lincoln and Harry S. Truman—as his guides. He omitted his immediate predecessor. The Civil War and World War II Presidents both demonstrated a spirit of generosity toward deserters and issued many pardons. President Lincoln did so while the war still raged; President Truman created a postwar amnesty board that judged draft evaders and deserters on a case-by-case basis.

As Congress and the country seize the nettle of amnesty, they will have President Ford's own bold words to guide them: "I am throwing the weight of my presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crucial Turkish Pledge

One modest but essential step toward restoring peace on Cyprus will be taken if Turkey makes good its promise to Secretary of State Kissinger for a negotiated pullback from some of the territory it has occupied and for reduction of its forces on the island. It would be better still if the Turks unilaterally ordered some territorial and troop withdrawals in advance by way of creating a better climate for new negotiations.

The assurances Mr. Kissinger says he has received from Premier Bulent Ecevit are nonetheless of considerable importance, especially the "understanding" that the Turkish occupation zone could be reduced in size, that the demarcation line between Turkish and Greek Cypriot areas is negotiable, and that Turkey is prepared to carry out the Geneva agreements for phased troop cuts.

It may be of even greater long-run significance that the secretary of state—with President Ford's backing—has made the

point directly to Mr. Ecevit that Washington believes it necessary for Turkey, "as the stronger power on the ground, to display flexibility and a concern for Greek sensitivities" on the matters of territory and the size of military forces. It is late in the Cyprus disaster to make such a point; but it can still have impact if Mr. Kissinger demonstrates that he means it.

A grim reminder of the necessity for an all-out Washington effort to help bring the Cyprus cataclysm under control was provided on Monday with the horrifying death of Ambassador Roger P. Davies at the hands of a Greek Cypriot mob laying siege to the American Embassy in Nicosia. Ambassador Davies is only one of thousands of casualties from a tragedy that more sensitive and realistic diplomacy by all governments concerned, including his own, might have prevented.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Army Upheaval

Although Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis has fired a number of army officers, he has not given commanding position to democratic officers dismissed by the defunct junta. The decision was not taken lightly. This miniature purge of the Greek high military command has sparked upheavals inside the high defense council called into session to discuss the clear responsibility of some generals in the Cyprus tragedy.

In fact the network of friends and supporters that the junta had in the armed forces has not been disrupted by the firing or shifting of a handful of generals. Mr. Karamanlis couldn't or wouldn't call upon

the hundreds of truly democratic officers who have been set aside by the dictatorship and who do not seem to be about to be rehabilitated.

Assured of the unanimous support of public opinion and of all the left-wing parties who urge him to move forward, Mr. Karamanlis has chosen—because of his temperament or from necessity—a prudent course which can be seen also in the renewed dialogue with the United States which must simultaneously pull itself out of the Cyprus quagmire, seduce Greek leaders to make them attend the [Geneva] negotiations and put pressure—not too much—on Ankara. A tough task.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

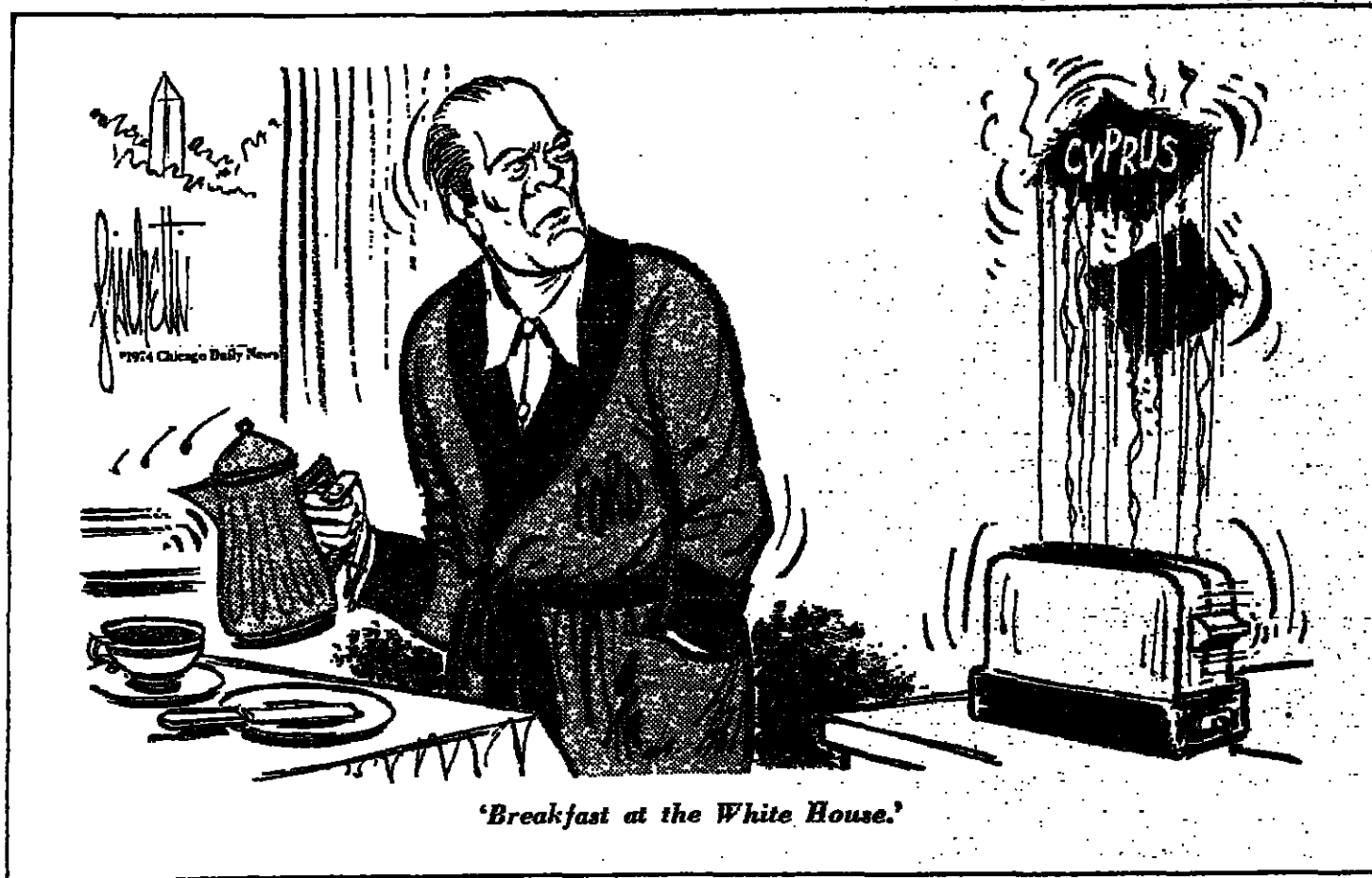
August 21, 1899

PARIS—Serious disorders marked the demonstrations organized yesterday by the Journal du Peuple to protest against the tactics of the Anti-Semitic party. Eight policemen were badly hurt in the "melees" that continued at different points in Paris throughout the afternoon and evening. Numerous arrests were made.

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1924

NEW YORK—In an effort to solve transit difficulties the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. has asked the Board of Estimate for franchises for 31 new lines to cover New York with a network of "bus routes." A five-cent fare will be charged on cross-town lines, and 10 cents on longer trunk lines, with transfers.



Attempts to Tackle the World Food Problem

By George McGovern

WASHINGTON—We have a new President and it is a time for new beginnings. It is an opportunity to grapple with the great problems that confront our nation and the world.

In his inaugural speech, President Ford identified inflation as the nation's most urgent problem. Every American farmer and consumer knows all too well that the cost of producing and marketing food has been skyrocketing. Furthermore, this food problem is one that is not confined within our borders; it is a problem affecting every human on earth.

High food-production costs and consumer prices in the United States inevitably signal food shortages, hunger and even starvation in other, less affluent parts of the globe.

We all remember the food price panic just a year ago. Among its causes were a worldwide crop reduction arising from the changing weather, discovery that critical fertilizers were in short supply and finding that surplus food had practically disappeared after the large grain sale to the Soviet Union.

The most dramatic visible evidence of the crisis is the tragic situation in West Africa, where millions are already severely undernourished and hundreds of thousands have died, and in South Asia, where floods and drought have created a critical food shortage.

We had hoped that this feeling of crisis and panic would ease this year as our own and other nations' bumper crops came in. In this country alone, we have put 50 million acres back into wheat and corn production in the last two years. Earlier this year, crop prospects looked excellent as farmers sowed in record numbers.

Now, however, hope is turning to fear again. As some weather experts had predicted, the American farm belt is experiencing its worst drought since the 1890s.

Serious Trouble

Predictions of feed grain crops have already dropped from an original \$7 billion bushels to \$5 billion or less. If yields in other major grain-producing nations such as Argentina, Canada and the Soviet Union are also down, the world is in serious trouble.

At the very least, these developments mean continued high food prices. But high food prices do not help the farmer because of his own high production costs, particularly the cost of fertilizer, fuel and machinery, which are wiping out potential profits, and in the cattle industry wiping out producers altogether.

For all of these reasons, the United States and the world community need to develop a new set of national and international policies that promote maximum food production at the lowest possible cost to provide ample nutrition for mankind.

Secretary of State Kissinger, last year in his maiden speech to the United Nations, proposed a world food conference to be held in Rome this November. This conference represents an opportunity to make major progress.

I have proposed outlines of a program for our government to take to Rome. Called "Flowsheets for Peace," the proposal consists of the following components:

• First is the need for agricultural research. Without the kind of basic research already being carried on by such men as Norman Borlaug, the American Nobel laureate and father of the so-called Green Revolution, millions more of the world's population would be starving today.

• Second, equally important is the assurance of adequate supplies of those key elements without which crops cannot grow—land, water, fuel and fertilizer. The United States and the world

need a large new investment in fertilizer factories over the next two decades to enable food production to keep pace with population growth.

• Third, we need to increase technological assistance in the harvesting, storing, processing and distributing of crops to assure maximum use and minimum waste—assistance that American farmers' cooperative associations and American industry are uniquely qualified to render.

• Fourth, there must be established a minimum emergency food reserve on a worldwide basis, isolated from commercial marketing, to be used solely for famine relief.

Richard M. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger raised the world food issue at the Moscow summit meeting. As a result, the Soviet Union is seriously considering officially joining the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization—a major step forward in the possible development of a world food program.

I hope that President Ford will continue this initiative by making the Rome conference an opportunity

to deal in a fundamental way with the food and inflation problems.

There is a natural community of interest on these two great problems. The United States and the other grain-exporting nations have the technology and food to carry out a "Flowsheets for Peace" program. The Arab world has the oil and investment capital to finance vital needed fertilizer capacity and to help support food-research and famine-relief programs. The less-developed countries, which need this agricultural assistance desperately, have many of the scarce raw materials that make possible the advanced technology of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

This is the potential negotiating environment of the conference. But a major leadership effort is required of the United States to take full advantage of that environment.

George McGovern, Democrat, is senior senator from South Dakota. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Not Another Aegean Storm!

By C.L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—Turkish Premier Ecevit, hoping to calm the stormy political waters of the Aegean, assured me again that he is eager to hold a bilateral summit with his Greek opposite number, Constantine Karamanlis, in order to settle any and all problems and pave the way to renewed friendship.

Although I had already had a lengthy conversation with Ecevit some days ago, he invited me for a second talk as the Greco-Turkish military confrontation subsided and stated categorically: "We don't want to exploit our military success or go beyond the precise lines of our military objectives." He also said his invitation to Karamanlis—twice extended—remained "open." It was up to Karamanlis to decide if and when to meet.

In our earlier talk Ecevit had said he sent both written and oral messages to Athens suggesting a meeting "somewhere at sea, away from either Greek or Turkish waters, near Malta for example. We could alternate visiting each other's ships and we could discuss matters in a larger context. Karamanlis sent back word that he was waiting for conditions to be ripe."

Other Problems

Ecevit thinks that once Cyprus ceases to be a problem, it may prove possible to compose other bilateral problems involving the Aegean continental shelf, Aegean airspace, the demarcation of Greek islands off the coast of mainland Turkey, and further matters concerning both countries, possibly including defense, now that Greece has

withdrawn its forces from NATO command.

All this is exceedingly difficult, especially in view of Greece's strong resentment following Turkey's military intrusion on Cyprus. It is probable that if Ecevit moves too abruptly in bringing up additional matters or if the Turks demonstrate they are in a hard-headed mood, ready for further risks, a new confrontation would certainly develop—possibly accompanied by a Greek internal upheaval.

Some older people, like President Fahri Korutürk, recalled the early days of the Kemalist revolution when young officers regretted that neither Salonika, Atatürk's birthplace, nor the offshore islands had been returned to Turkey in 1923, after the Greek army had been driven out of the Aegean. "A collar around Turkey's neck, choking it off from the open seas."

Nevertheless, Ecevit stresses that Turkey makes no claim to the islands and simply wants them demilitarized—unless this is under NATO. If NATO decides they are useful to allied defense, Turkey would like to participate in their protection—"without infringing on Greek sovereignty."

But he appreciates why at this moment of strain Athens might feel continued militarization of the islands necessary. The sea around them and the air above them are a different matter. Ecevit believes it impossible to follow any basic law on a continental shelf comprising Turkish mainland and Greek island waters. He suggests agreement in

stead allowing both countries to exploit subaqueous mineral wealth such as petroleum.

Ankara unilaterally declared last month that its aircraft "flight information line" extended over the limits and waters of certain Greek islands. This was not, Ecevit explains, considered Turkish "territorial air space." However, Athens definitely interpreted it that way.

He says the previous "line" was simply assumed to be the jet age. Greek planes could appear over Turkey before the Turks were apprised of their impending arrival. This was dangerous, the Premier claims, and made needless incidents possible.

The prospect of negotiations on these subjects lends itself to the chance of another crisis unless Ankara approaches talks far more gently, diplomatically and slowly than it did the Cyprus issue. Greece signed the 1958 Geneva Convention on sea law and claims its Aegean islands are entitled to a continental shelf down to 600 feet—outside territorial waters. This includes known oil deposits. Turkey did not sign the convention.

No Profit

Hasan Isik, defense minister, complains that Turkey never tried to profit from NATO by fortifying itself against Greece whereas Greece had fortified the Dodecanese "and other" islands. High officials admit Turkey had spent 10 years studying how to "solve" the Cyprus problem exploded last month by the now departed Athens junta. There are many hints that the Cyprus surgery is seen by Ankara as a prelude to straightening out several other questions: Is consideration—even if Greece does not—yet ended. It is therefore imperative for Washington to urge calm wisdom on Athens—where its current influence is minimal—and caution and forbearance on the Turks before an asymmetrical summit. The Cyprus crisis simply demonstrates how much the lovely Aegean can endanger a nervous world.

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Real Reform

That would be real political reform. But Mr. Ford can do all the benefits of this improvement, without waiting tedious legislation, if he will relax with everyone else now in the next couple weeks.

Sure, there will be those who say that Cyprus is in crisis, and dramatic decisions must be made. But we have spent a dozen years lunging at our problem with no great gain. President have turned out panaceas if short-order cooks dishing out false hope to the country has suffered indignation.

It would not be self-indulgent and it might be very wise if Mr. Ford just let Jerry Lee Horst announce that the "lunge-count" at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue would not be serving up an instant-fix solution for the next couple weeks. Al Haig could get the time off he needs, and if new fellows could figure out how the phone system works.

The mood of a nation deserves respect, as much as the temperment of an individual, and the country has been through a lot. There will be time, come September, to buckle down to the hard work on budgets and spending and taxes and the rest.

At the homely level, that what everyone is trying to do. The last message from the lad at the family cabin on Beaver Island, out in Ford country, brought strange, symbolic tidings. The door fell off the old refrigerator a few days back, she said.

Too Wide

Dick had a new refrigerator in stock down at the general store. It was quite a while in fact, would sell it cheap. But when they brought it out to the cabin, it was four inches too wide to fit through the door.

By this time, everyone on the island knew what was happening and Walter volunteered the loss of his extra refrigerator, the one that he keeps his crawlers. Ant that fit beautifully. Even from the cubby hole, the old one hadn't done for years. Eventually, the bulletin from Beaver Island said, we'll have to order a new refrigerator from the Sears or Monkey Ward catalog and have it sent up. But not now. There's a breathing spell. You might ponder that, Mr. President.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A., is capital of 12,500,000 F.
200, rue de la Paix, 101, Paris, France. Tel.: 21-21-21.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer.
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The Vice-Presidential Nominee's Rich and Varied Background

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—An Alrich Rockefeller has led the presidency for nearly decades with the same baustible enthusiasm he showed in any task he has undertaken. His drive and energy the fact that he turned 86 months and that he has faced political disappointment, shape nowhere is the former New York governor's determination and enthusiasm more evident than in his overcoming of handicaps that he especially a for a politician: He has a reading problem, dyslexia, has memorized the main of every speech he has given, and he has delivered many.

Like most Rockefellers have, a life of business and achievement, Nelson Rockefeller died in his thirties to use the name and position to engage in government service.

Wealthy, Naive

Mr. Rockefeller was the wealthiest man in the history of America to seek public office and, at time, was politically naive. Mr. Rockefeller's paternal grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, was the first billionaire. He added the Standard Oil Co. (S.O.C.) and, employing the ruthless business ethics of the time, turned it into a monopoly.

Mr. Rockefeller's maternal grandfather, for whom he is named, was a powerful Rhode Island politician. Nelson Rockefeller was a governor of New York State almost 15 years, from 1959 to 1973. Mr. Rockefeller shed his liberal naivete, developed considerable political skill and dominated the state's politics. His business remained undiminished whether it was directed toward a program for the establishment of underground bomb laws, civil rights legislation or, more recent years, mandatory imprisonment sentences for peddlers and purging cheaters in the welfare rolls.

Mr. Rockefeller got his start in government when President Franklin Roosevelt named him coordinator of international affairs in 1940. He helped formulate the Good Neighbor Policy, which sought to im-

prove U.S. relations with Latin America, and also used the post to try to oust Nazis and Nazi sympathizers from South America.

For nine months, in 1944-45, he was the assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs.

Then, in 1950, President Harry Truman named him to chair the new International Development Advisory Board.

When Dwight Eisenhower became President in 1953, he named Mr. Rockefeller to chair an advisory committee on government organization. One of the committee's proposals was for the creation of the new cabinet Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Mr. Rockefeller was appointed as the new department's under secretary, a post he held until 1954.

In 1954, President Eisenhower named Mr. Rockefeller as special assistant for foreign affairs, a job that lasted three years.

When Mr. Rockefeller left the government, he set up a Special Studies Project to examine national goals and hired as its director a Harvard professor named Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger later became a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Rockefeller when the multi-millionaire was governor, and it was largely on the advice of Mr. Rockefeller that President Richard Nixon selected Mr. Kissinger in 1969 for a post in his administration. Personal feuds with Mr. Nixon kept the governor from getting a cabinet post under the former President.

For years after Mr. Kissinger joined the Nixon administration, it was a running joke in New York State that he was "only on loan from Rockefeller."

The two have remained close friends. Mr. Rockefeller announced Mr. Kissinger's marriage to a Rockefeller aide, the former Nancy Maginnes, and he also hosted the wedding party at his Pocantico Hills Estate in New York.

Starting Entrance

Mr. Rockefeller's entrance into elective politics was startling. In 1958, on the advice of state party leaders, Mr. Rockefeller entered the race and won the New York

State Republican gubernatorial nomination. As an underdog in the election, he went on to overwhelm his Democratic opponent, incumbent Averell Harriman, by a 573,000-vote plurality. It was then that he first showed his enthusiasm for campaigning.

He won three subsequent gubernatorial elections, the last of which, in 1970, was by a 730,000-vote plurality, over former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

Mr. Rockefeller was an imposing governor. He manipulated the legislature—whether it was Republican, as it usually was, or Democratic, as it once was—as if it were a personal fiefdom.

Early Years

In the early years of his tenure, he espoused civil liberties and "liberal" causes, mixing his idealism with an increasingly pragmatic approach to politics.

His public-works projects bought him the loyalty of the state's unions. He took their support away from the Democratic party with such projects as his billion-dollar State Office Mail in Albany and other expensive construction programs.

Mr. Rockefeller was generally considered an imaginative and tough administrator and the state government was remarkably free from scandal during his stewardship.

While Mr. Rockefeller ran his first campaign on the premise that state financing should be on a pay-as-you-go basis, he reneged on that pledge while in office. The state debt totaled \$12 million when he took office in 1959. When he resigned the governorship last December, it totaled \$10.1 billion.

Despite campaign pledges to the contrary, Mr. Rockefeller constantly raised taxes, and per capita state tax collection during his 15 years as governor went from \$94 to \$460. Mr. Rockefeller raised taxes in eight of his 15



Nelson Rockefeller

legislative sessions, and the state budget more than quadrupled during his tenure.

Mr. Rockefeller, in the process, was the author of the revenue-sharing concept.

He pushed through tough civil rights and housing laws, and created the world's largest university system, the State University of New York, which went from 38,000 students on 28 campuses in 1958 to 246,000 students on 72 campuses now.

Long a patron of the arts, Mr. Rockefeller created the first state council on the arts in America and pushed the Lincoln Center project in New York City.

While Mr. Rockefeller dominated New York State politics, he failed in his attempts to be president of the United States.

1960 Bid

He tried first in 1960, at the age of 52, just two years after his upset victory over Mr. Harriman. Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be the up-and-coming Republican, cut in the "moderate" Eisenhower mold.

But in his trips around the country, he found that there was little support for him and much for the then-Vice-President, Richard Nixon.

The governor said he would not run, and later naively hooded to be drafted for the nomination. Soon, he was assailing Mr. Nixon and made his showdown over the Republican platform, which he missed was not strong enough

support, thus his policy changes in recent years. He had cruized Sen. Goldwater's disdain of welfare cheats, but then moved against them in New York State.

In the last two years of his governorship, Mr. Rockefeller began to feel that the liberal ideology of spending to alleviate problems was not working.

His change of attitude was shown in the drug bill he pushed through the legislature a year ago, which made life sentences mandatory for drug pushers; in his support of conservative Rep. Charles Sandman in New Jersey's gubernatorial contest in 1973; and in his order to state police to storm Attica Prison when inmates took hostages there in 1971. Forty-two persons died in the assault.

Mr. Rockefeller quit as the nation's senior governor last December. He left, he said, to devote full time to his Commission on Critical Choices for America, an organization designed for the study of problems facing the nation.

He tried to get funding from the government, as well as from the family fortune, for the commission, but gave up when critics charged that it was a front for Mr. Rockefeller's fourth bid for the presidency.

7 Children

Of Mr. Rockefeller's seven children, six are still alive. Michael, one of five from his first marriage, was lost and presumed dead in New Guinea in 1961. He

has two children from his second marriage.

He has three principal residences: the Fifth Avenue apartment, the 3,000-acre family compound at Pocantico Hills, 30 miles up the Hudson River from New York City, and one at Seal Harbor, Maine, where he did much of his growing up. He also owns a house on Foxhall Road in Washington, D.C.

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What He Said on...

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Following is a selection of quotations from speeches, writings and interviews of Nelson Rockefeller various subjects in recent years.

Richard Nixon and Watergate

We need this man of action, this man of accomplishment, this man of experience, this man of courage. We need this man of faith America. (Nominating President Nixon for a second term, Aug. 22, 1972.)

Maybe this is like the Old Testament. It was visited upon us and maybe we're going to benefit from it. (July 17, 1973.)

These scandals are not the scandals of a party. They're scandals, sting to individuals. (Sept. 28, 1973.)

Let's face it, Watergate is a tragedy. But everyone is entitled to a fair trial, and that applies to the President of the United States. One who would push him out of office forces his resignation and he circumventing the constitutional process. (March 30, 1974.)

There is evidence of a really serious situation as far as the moral of the administration is concerned. (May 10, 1974.)

The tragedy of the past two years has ended, a tragedy that shadowed the positive achievements of the Nixon administration, particularly those achievements in pursuit of world peace which unambiguously attained greatness. (Aug. 9, 1974.)

National Life

There is nothing wrong with America that courage, dedication and love cannot conquer. There is nothing wrong with America that we don't have the human and natural resources to overcome. (Jan. 6, 1971.)

We are living in one of the most exciting periods in the history of the world. I am tremendously optimistic about the future and possibilities growing out of these new circumstances. (Feb. 21, 1974.)

National Priorities

There is no doubt that many expensive national projects may add our prestige or serve science. But none of them must take precedence over human needs. As long as Congress does not revise priorities, our crisis is not just material, it is a crisis of the spirit. (Jan. 24, 1971.)

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy has become identified with military war—yet, in reality, we no longer have the absolute strategic war we had after World War II. We might as well be frank about it. We are overcommitted. (June 26, 1968.)

In the enthusiasm to encourage détente—and I'm for it—I have feeling that some of the longer-range security problems are being ignored. (Feb. 26, 1974.)

Middle East

The United States must make it clear beyond doubt, to the nations of the world that we will not permit Israel to be vanquished. It shall be at her side as long as we are needed. (Sept. 3, 1970.)

Southeast Asia

The Communist Viet Cong guerrillas must be defeated. Winning the fight for freedom in Vietnam is essential to the survival of all. (1964.)

There can be no purely military solution. (May 1, 1968.)

To put it simply, we are involved in a war that no one wants, it is no one understands, and that everyone prays can be ended. (May 12, 1970.)

Blacks

We've got to change people's point of view. We're all children of God, and we've got to reach out a hand to give positive help to people who have been discriminated against for a hundred years, resigning from a private club that did not accept black members. (Jan. 19, 1968.)

Other People

Barry Goldwater: The symbol of integrity and the soul of frankness. (Oct. 25, 1973.)

Henry Kissinger: He's never let me down and he's never let the country down. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Goldwater: A dedicated public servant. (June 5, 1974.)

Himself

I'm not moving to the right. I'm just dealing with problems as they come up. I'm proud to be a politician. (Oct. 30, 1973.)

You know, I'm not basically a politician. (June 7, 1974.)

Walkout Mars Democrats' Talks

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20 (UPI)—Black and reform-minded members abruptly ended a day conference of the Democratic Charter Commission here on they walked out, charging the party regulars were bent on a heavy-handed overhaul of the party.

The walkout occurred Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of Rockefeller, introduced an amendment to an article dealing with action of delegates to national conventions. It was viewed by others as an attempt to restrict unit-rule voting procedures that were discarded six years ago and was also seen as beginning of an effort by the

regulars to make changes throughout the charter.

It was obvious at the opening of the meeting Saturday that the regulars had a 30-vote to 40-vote advantage.

Blacks and some white women had threatened a walkout if the regulars changed an "affirmative action" provision in the proposed charter, destined to open party participation to minority groups and women.

That issue was referred to the midterm convention here in December. The walkout left only 73 commission members at the session—11 short of the required quorum.

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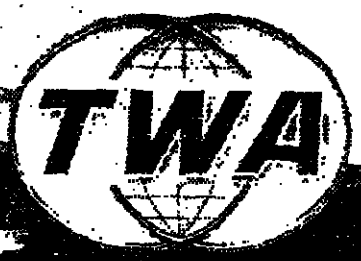
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TWA'S LITTLE BLACK BOOK

Obituaries

Alexander Janta, Polish Poet
In U.S., Duped Nazis in War

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Alexander Janta, 66, a Polish writer, poet and translator and former director of the Paderewski Foundation, died yesterday in a hospital in Southampton, N.Y.

Mr. Janta was best known as the author of "I Lied to Live," published in 1944. As a war correspondent with the French forces fighting with the French armies when the Germans broke through in 1940, he donned a French uniform to avoid the harsher treatment the Germans inflicted on the Poles. Speaking French, he was assigned as a farm laborer in Germany and eventually got back to France, where he joined the Polish underground and made his way to London.

He was sent to Washington as an assistant to the Polish military attaché, was wounded in the Netherlands in 1944 and later

lectured widely in the United States.

A second book, "Bound With Two Chains" (1945), told of his experiences as a prisoner.

In 1949 he settled in Buffalo, where for six years he was active in Polish-American community affairs.

Afanasi Eshtokin

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Afanasi F. Eshtokin, 61, a member of the Communist party Central Committee and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), died today, Pravda reported.

Mr. Eshtokin also was first secretary of the Kemerovskiy Regional Committee of the Communist party.

Kanji Tsurusawa

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Kanji Tsurusawa, 86, Japan's leading musician in the Bunraku Puppet Theater, died here today.

Mr. Tsurusawa was a master of the samisen stringed musical instrument.

Laura D. Barney

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP).—Laura Dreyfus Barney, 95, an author of books on religion, died at her home here Sunday.

Mrs. Barney, born in Cincinnati, was a cousin of U.S. Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, now serving in Peking.

Iiona Massey

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 20 (AP).—Iiona Massey, 62, film star of the 1930s and 1940s, died at Bethesda Naval Hospital today after a three-month illness.

She appeared in a series of musicals and dramas until her career waned in the 1960s. Among her credits were "Rosalie" with Nelson Eddy, 1937; "Love Happy" with the Marx brothers, 1949; "The New Wine," 1942; and "B" with Nelson Eddy, 1939.

Miss Massey, after an impoverished childhood in Hungary, sang in a Vienna opera before going to Hollywood.

William Jones

HOUSTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—William D. (Deacon) Jones, 58, who once drove the getaway cars for Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, was shot to death today during a quarrel over a woman as he sat outside a northeast Houston home.

Jones served a six-year sentence for taking part in a 1934 murder of a Fort Worth deputy sheriff.

Police said they had arrested a man in the slaying of Jones.

Priest Baptizes
U.S. Child Who
Was Denied Rite

MARLBORO, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP).—A Roman Catholic priest today baptized a child who had been denied the ceremony because of his mother's support of a proposed abortion clinic.

The Rev. Joseph O'Rourke of New York poured holy water on 3-month-old Nathaniel Morreale as his mother, Carol, 20, watched.

The rite took place on the steps of Immaculate Conception Church here.

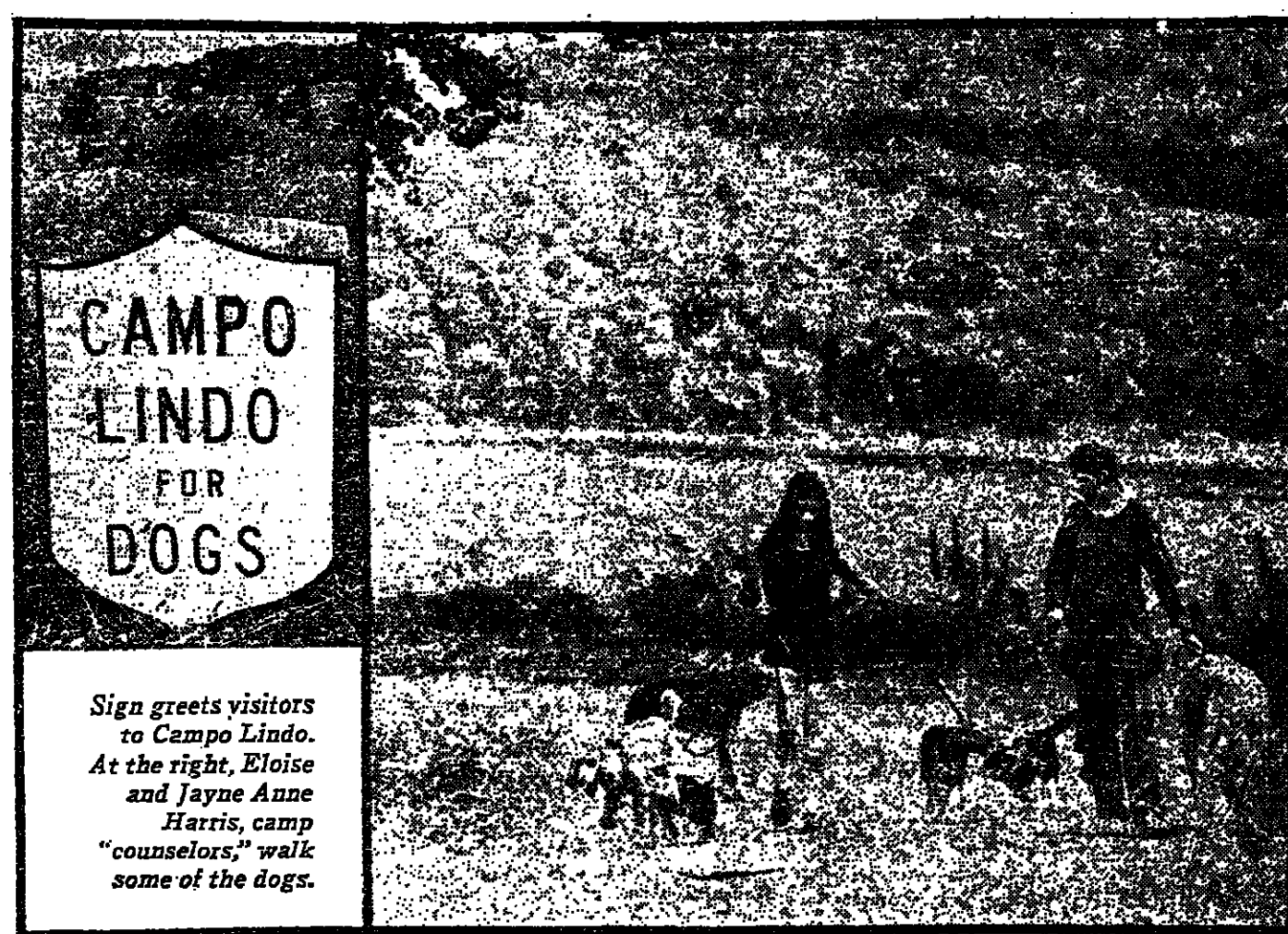
Bill Baird, director of the Paralels Aid Society, which operates abortion clinics on Long Island and in Boston, was also present. Mrs. Morreale's support of Mr. Baird's plan to open an abortion clinic in Marlboro led two local priests to refuse to baptize Nathaniel. They said they were uncertain that the child would be raised properly within the Catholic faith.

A crowd of about 300 cheered and applauded as Father O'Rourke baptized the baby. The door of the church was locked, but its pastor, the Right Rev. Francis McEthan, made no attempt to stop the ceremony.

Afterward, Father O'Rourke said, "This is one of the greatest celebrations of life I've ever been to."

Australian Ban Lifted

MELBOURNE, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Australian trade unions yesterday called off their ban imposed on French shipping because of France's nuclear tests in the South Pacific.



Sign greets visitors to Campo Lindo. At the right, Eloise and Jayne Anne Harris, camp "counselors," walk some of the dogs.

Dogs Fare Well at New York Summer Camp

By Judy Klemesrud

MARGARETVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 20 (NYT).—At Campo Lindo near here, a camper named Dino is "scared of thunder," according to a note from his home in the Bronx.

Winston must be fed corn flakes with milk every morning, and a snack before bedtime—preferably a chocolate chip cookie. And Sandy has to be watched closely so she doesn't snatch food from other campers' dishes.

Although Campo Lindo may sound like every other American summer camp, it isn't. It's for dogs.

"It's a camp for dogs whose owners want to get them out of the hot city for the summer," Ron de Strulle, the 24-year-old owner, said.

He added that most of the

campers' "parents" (dogs are always referred to as "campers" at Campo Lindo) send their pets to the camp when they are going on vacation.

This canine camp in the Catskills is about 160 miles from New York City on a picturesque, 75-acre rented farm a quarter of a mile off a winding mountain road. The farm has a pond for the campers' daily swims, plus two exercise pens and a training area. Each camper has his own red dog house, called a "bunk."

There is some homesickness. An Italian greyhound was nervous and shaky for hours before he calmed down. Mr. de Strulle and his nine "counselors" try to alleviate those jitters by instructing the owners to send the dogs' food and

water dishes, their toys and instructions on what they normally eat.

How else would the counselors have learned that Rocky, a poodle, eats barbecued chicken—and only on a plate?

Mr. de Strulle, a former record producer and trader in commodities and securities, said he got the idea for a dog camp one day when he was sent out of town on business and had to find a place in Manhattan to house his two huskies.

"I went around to all the kennels and saw a lot of lice and fleas and closed-in cages and I thought, 'There must be some sort of alternative boarding,'" he said. "This is it."

The cost to send a dog to camp is \$40 a week or \$150 a month, including door-to-door pick-up and delivery. Special

training lessons are extra (\$100 a week for obedience training, \$125 a week for protection training). And for an extra \$1 a day, a dog will receive what is known as "in-house" treatment.

"That means the camper will sleep in the house at night, at the foot of a counselor's bed," Mr. de Strulle said. "Charlie, a Yorkshire terrier, is doing that now because he is shy."

So far, according to Mr. de Strulle and his counselors, no campers have escaped, been injured, become pregnant or so homesick that they had to go home early.

Campers who stay longer than a month send postcards to their parents, most of whom live in New York City or its suburbs.

The cards include a camper's paw print, plus a progress report.

Law of Sea Conference Won't Reach Goals, Official Says

CARACAS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A top UN official admitted yesterday that the third attempt to draft an international law of the sea will end next week far short

of its goal but he refused to call the conference a failure.

"The conference needs at least another 12 to 15 weeks to make a package deal," UN Under Sec-

retary-General Constantine Stavropoulos said at a news conference.

Mr. Stavropoulos said delegates to the third UN Law of the Sea Conference still disagree on how far territorial seas should extend, on the proposed 18-mile economic zone and on rules governing passage of ships through straits.

"This conference did not fail even if we don't produce a convention here," Mr. Stavropoulos said.

He maintained that failure by the 148 nations to reach a comprehensive accord in 12 weeks here would not lead countries to resort to unilateral claims over ocean space. He predicted that they will negotiate privately.

Next Session

The next session is scheduled for July 1 to Sept. 15 next year in Vienna, but many delegates here favor an earlier conference, Mr. Stavropoulos said.

The United States told the conference yesterday that there should be no discrimination against industrialized nations in issuing licenses for deep-sea mining of nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese.

The 104 developing nations

want an international authority to have the final word on mining in nonterritorial waters.

Industrialized nations want the rules for deep-sea mining written into the conference's sea treaty rather than drawn up later by the international authority.

Oslo May Widen

Its Fishing Zone

OSLO, Aug. 20 (AP).—A new "cod war" in the North Atlantic is possible this year, observers here believe, as pressure for a unilateral extension of Norway's fishing limits is being stepped up.

This weekend, the Minister of Fisheries, Eivind Solle, and the chairman of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, Johan Toft, urged "national action" to protect fishing stocks in the Arctic waters off Norway.

The statements were made following the apparent failure of the International Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas to reach any agreement on the rights of coastal states.

Last week's breakdown of an agreement among the Soviet Union, Britain and Norway on North Atlantic cod fishing has further strengthened the position of those here who want an extension of the fishing limit, to either 50 or 200 nautical miles.

Athens Resumes

Soviet Project

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The government yesterday reinstated an 880 million agreement with the Soviet Union for the construction of a thermo-electric plant using peat reserves in northern Greece, official sources said.

The accord, signed last year, was canceled by the former military regime in May. The Soviet Union demanded a \$30-million indemnity.

An official source said that the project for the construction of a 375-megawatt plant in the area of Philippi, near the Bulgarian border, had not been officially resumed by the government of Premier Adamantios Androusofopoulos.

"The old regime had only informed [Soviet] representatives . . . verbally of abandoning the project and, therefore, the agreement was still valid," the source said.

Party Is Formed

By Theodorakis

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (AP).—Mikis Theodorakis, Greek composer, announced today the formation of a party called New Greek Left.

Mr. Theodorakis was once a member of the illegal Communist party, but reportedly quit after he charged that it had failed to appeal to youth. He was one of the first exiles to return to Greece after the military regime resigned on July 23.

The New Greek Left raised Premier Constantine Karamanlis for "such unforeseen actions" as releasing political detainees, permitting exiles to return home and pulling Greece out of NATO. It called for the return of Archbishop Makarios as president of Cyprus.

Soccer Brawlers

Punished in U.K.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Persons arrested last night during Britain's worst soccer brawl were given stiff penalties today.

An 18-year-old was fined \$100 (\$220) for joining in an obscene chant. Two other teen-agers were sent to a detention center for three months and several youths under 16 were fined the maximum of \$50. Others among the 135 football fans who were arrested were ordered to report to police on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

That will stop them from attending matches.

A middle-aged couple was beaten last night, a truck was burned over, houses were damaged and bottles, stones and iron bars were thrown through shop and bar windows after the visiting Cardiff City team lost, 2-1, to Bristol City.

Youths Fleeing China

Survive Shark Attack

HONG KONG, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Two youths who were badly maimed by a pack of sharks in a swim from China to Hong Kong are recovering in a hospital here.

A government spokesman said the youths, who were trying to immigrate illegally, were in a satisfactory condition. They were in a group of seven reportedly attacked by sharks last week just 100 yards from shore after a five-mile swim across a bay to Hong Kong's New Territories on the Chinese mainland.

In Effort to Halt Red Drive

Saigon Says It Has Suffered
5,000 Casualties in a Month

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (AP).—Military officials today said government forces have suffered about 5,000 casualties in the past month of heavy fighting south of Da-Nang.

About 1,800 South Vietnamese troops have been killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 are missing in the attempt to check a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong drive south of the country's second largest city, the sources said. Two government district towns have been lost.

The officials said that more than 3,500 Communist troops had been killed.

The Saigon command announced today that substantial numbers of airborne troops were sent north a week ago to try to regain the lost territory. Field reports said heavy resistance.

The government reported that an army headquarters at Mang Buk, in the Central Highlands, was apparently overrun early today after an attack that began yesterday. A spokesman said the fate of the 300-man garrison was not known.

The district town's 5,000 civilians had been evacuated several months ago, the spokesman said.

A communiqué said that an assault on the headquarters and its outposts began at dawn yesterday and that by dusk the North Vietnamese attackers had fired 800 rounds of artillery at the defenders. Radio contact was lost shortly after midnight.

Mang Buk is 30 miles west of Minh Long, one of the two district towns overrun earlier by the Communists. Stragglers from Minh Long were still filtering back to government lines today.

The Saigon command said about 200 men had returned.

The Viet Cong said the government had about 500 troops at Minh Long, and "hundreds were put out of action." It said 6,000 civilians were "liberated."

Thuong Duc, another district town 25 miles southwest of Da-Nang, was overrun on Aug. 7 and only about 50 of more than 500 soldiers who were there have turned up, according to field reports.

The Saigon command reported

Ulster Town Left

Under Blackout

After IRA Threat

BELFAST, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A power blackout imposed by the IRA all but shut down the border town of Newry today.

Local officials said that 90 per cent of the homes of the city's 11,000 residents as well as nearly all its shops, factories and public buildings were without electricity after 9 a.m. this morning, when power cables broke down.

Engineers, fearing for their lives, have carried out only minor maintenance work on electrical installations since the IRA said last week that it was declaring the installations military targets.

In Dublin, Justice Minister Patrick Conroy completed a full report to the government on the mass breakout Sunday of 19 IRA men from the Irish Republic's top-security prison.

Two days after the breakout, in which the group used cellpots to blast their way from Portlaoise Prison and escaped in hijacked cars, all the men remained at large.

that a total of 38 government soldiers were killed, 336 wounded and 22 missing in fighting throughout the country in the 24 hours ending at dawn today. The command claimed that 406 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

In Cambodia, the military command reported that Khmer Rouge insurgents shelled Siem Reap, the provincial capital near Angkor Wat in northwest Cambodia, for the second time in two weeks, killing six children and wounding 20 persons.

Government planes flew 157 strikes against the attackers and hit ammunition stocks 14 miles north of Siem Reap, the command said.



Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Gandhi Nominee
For Presidency
Elected in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's choice for president of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, easily won election and today became the predominantly Hindu nation's second Muslim chief of state since independence 27 years ago.

Mr. Ahmed, 69, a former agriculture minister, defeated Tirdib Chaudhury, a Socialist backed by eight opposition parties. Mr. Chaudhury acknowledged defeat even before the votes were counted.

Legislators in the national Parliament and state assemblies voted in the indirect election Saturday. All ballots were gathered in New Delhi and counted today.

Election officials announced at the end of the day that Mr. Ahmed polled 765,587 votes to Mr. Chaudhury's 189,186 in a system in which votes from parliamentarians from some states had higher values than those from other states.

Mr. Ahmed's victory was never in doubt from the moment Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party picked him last month as its candidate for the largely ceremonial office.

The Congress party controls both houses of the national Parliament and 17 of the 30 state assemblies.

Smith Visits Vorster

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is on vacation here, had talks yesterday with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

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مكتبة من الاصل

MS Visconti Discusses the Future

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HE (HIT)—The most heart-breaking news of the Italian is the return to active of Luciano Visconti.

years ago, at 66, he had a while editing his 13th film, "The Italian Job." There were rumors he would never be able to again, but within six months he was directing once more, this time the Roman production of "The Italian Job." Visconti has finished his 14th film, "Conversation Piece."

Adding a short holiday after his home at Sperlonga on the coast, the veteran director met and alert, slipping champagne and reaching for an occasional cigarette, as he talked in Italian, now in French, now in English, about his professional life.



Luchino Visconti, back at work.

ing on the neo-Fascist underground in Italy today.

"It is the first film to expose the path of neo-Fascism and to warn against its menace," he declared. "This is done within the framework of a story in which the problems—intellectual, moral and political—of two generations are set forth." The theme, broad in its implications, might be the stuff for a long novel, but the cinema must be "precise, more summary," he added.

"Conversation Piece" not only marks the return to active duty of a foremost artist of the contemporary cinema, but also demonstrates the enormous range of his talent. His new film differs from the lavishly produced "Ludwig," from the nostalgic brooding of "Death in Venice" and from his panoramic account of Germany under the Nazis, "The Damned." Operating on a less imposing scale, he has tried his hand at a more intimate drama, but one which—in the confines of its family portrait—probes the psychology of a whole set of contrasting individuals, exposing both the forces that divide them and those that unite them in a

drama of immediate social purpose.

Under the urging of his new-found and generous producer, Visconti is reactivating the most ambitious project of his career, a screen version of Thomas Mann's gigantic novel "The Magic Mountain," that vast fictional fresco of European civilization on the eve of World War I with its setting in a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Swiss Alps.

"I have worked on my adaptation of this great book for some years and have discussed it with Mann's son, Golo," he explained. "It is, of course, selective, as no film, even one running for 10 hours, could reproduce the original in toto. The main currents of the novel will be retained and all the characters, even the minor ones, though they will be less elaborately drawn, the cinema being a medium of rapid characterization. I have chosen Helmut Berger to play Hans, the well-to-do imaginary invalid who lingers in the clinic until the declaration of war blasts the world that was, and I should like the English actress Charlotte Rampling for the Russian heroine. We plan to begin early in the spring."

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON (WP)—The Habitation Leclerc, a fortress of luxury opened in January by Olivier Coquelin (HIT, Jan. 7), sits in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the surrounding square kept at bay by walls and guards.

Last week grumblings on Capitol Hill reached the tropical resort. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, complained that the U.S. government Overseas Private Investment Corp. had lent the Leclerc operators \$415,000 to open the hotel. He said it was "outrageous that a U.S. government agency would lend government funds for the erection of a hotel which... caters exclusively to the ultra-rich."

This extravagant pleasure dome... is surrounded by high walls with broken glass covering the windows and is patrolled by guards to keep out the poor Haitians who live directly outside the hotel. The Haitians' per capita income of \$113 is less than two days' lodging cost at this luxury hotel.

"I don't know what he is talking about," said Coquelin, 44, the French-born proprietor who is now a U.S. citizen. Among Coquelin's enterprises: Le Club, Cheval and the Hippotamuse discotheque, all in New York. Although Coquelin is the principal owner of the Haitian resort, 10 of his friends have invested in it, including George Plimpton, Count Egon von Furstenberg and rock star Mick Jagger.

This hotel is for Middle America," said Coquelin. "The people in New York do not come much. My friend Marion Javits, a New York Republican Senator, Jacob Javits' has not even been once. It is not fast enough for her lifestyle."

The Agency

OPIC is a government agency that insures bank loans to U.S. citizens interested in opening businesses in underdeveloped nations. In the Leclerc case, the agency extended its first and thus far only direct loan to a hotel because, according to OPIC vice-president for public affairs Thomas Sedlar, "a hotel like this can be very beneficial to the country of Haiti and the Haitian government wanted to see much."

It was felt that what was needed was tourism—the kind of people who will go to the country and spend money buying local art and using local transportation. The operators of the Habitation Leclerc were having trouble finding a bank to finance their needs, and we felt this was a worthwhile project."

Built in Haiti

U.S. Agency Blasted for Loan to 'Luxury Fortress'

Sedlar cites a report by the Government Accounting Office, prompted last year after criticism of the resort by Rep. Les Aspin. D-Wis.: "We believe that increased tourism, including that of affluent tourists, can be an appropriate vehicle for promoting the development of a country and that private U.S. capital and skills can be effectively used in promoting such development. We believe also that OPIC's approval of the Habitation Leclerc project was a legitimate attempt to accomplish those objectives in Haiti."

But Church says that the GAO ought to be investigated. I disagree completely with their conclusions. The high-sounding purposes for which the American capital is spent on aid often bear no relation to the actual investment being made. They're designed to create schemes, and this kind of luxury hotel facility does just that.

"OPIC financing for hotels like the Habitation Leclerc is a perversion of any acceptable definition of foreign assistance. The hotels' top management is North American and white; the busboys, waiters, maids and groundskeepers are native blacks. Moreover, the hotel will yield little to come to Haitians since the hotel is expecting a 10-year tax holiday and an exemption from most customs duties from the Haitian government."

Church is not alone in his analysis of the situation. When a Washington Post reporter visited Haiti in March, he was told by a young art gallery operator: "The entire concept of a project like the Leclerc is wrong. What happens with a hotel like this is that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. It widens the gulf between the two. They will tell you, 'We are giving people jobs.' Perhaps this is true on one level, but they are really making black Haitians who work there the servants of white Americans. This is not what foreign aid to an underdeveloped country should be. What value does a man get from carrying a martini to a rich businessman sitting beside a swimming pool?"

Coquelin says that the Leclerc hired 3,000 people to help build the hotel and now employs 200 on a full-time basis.

"Before us," he says, "everybody thought Haiti was 'The Comedians' with some kind of nuts operating as dictators. No bank would touch it. OPIC gave me an umbrella of credibility."

Foreign Relations Multinational Corporations Subcommittee say that Sen. Javits is frequently referred to as "the father of OPIC," since in 1968 he sponsored legislation that created the agency and later almost single-handedly decided who its 11 presidentially appointed board members would be.

"But don't believe that the senator had anything to do with the loan," says Coquelin. "Yes, I am a friend of his wife, but she didn't even tell me about OPIC; someone else did. I didn't believe it possible, but I walked in the front door and they gave me a loan."

Sedlar says Coquelin's loan request went through normal channels and took about six months for approval.

The Crowds

Reports from other hotel operators in Port-au-Prince indicate that the Habitation Leclerc may not be drawing the kinds of crowds it had hoped for.

"They're really not doing that well at all," says one hotel manager in a neighboring resort area. "A lot of young, wealthy Haitians are going to the discotheque there on weekends, but they're rarely gotten more than a dozen guests staying there."

In March there were fewer than 20 guests at the hotel. A desk clerk said that only 14 of the 44 villas were ready for occupancy. Four guests were eating at an expensive restaurant in a nearby town. "The food at Habitation Leclerc is inedible," said one. "We've been there a day and it feels like a week."

The gallery operator who criticized the OPIC loan also criticized the hotel's attitude toward its native neighbors. "Every day they spread out a huge buffet and rather than give the unused food to the people, they just throw it away. Their idea of charity was to paint the borders and shake around the perimeter to make the area look less depressing."

Coquelin denies that food is being thrown away. "We save everything," he says. "And even if we didn't, we do not have a responsibility like the Salvation Army to feed every person in the country." Of reports that the Habitation Leclerc is not attracting visitors, Coquelin says that the hotel was 100 per cent booked in January and February and has been 60 percent full since. Forty-two villas are available for

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WAVERLEY ROOT

When Cinnamon Is and When It Isn't

IN an American housewife goes to the grocery to buy mon, she usually comes with something else. All the "cinnamon" sold in United States is really cassia—sometimes referred to as "poor cinnamon." It comes from the bark of a tree in the South of Vietnam, while the cinnamon is a product of Ceylon. This was pinned down as far back as 1801, the French poet Joseph Bouché, in his "Gastronomie Countryman at Table," of cinnamon:

estimez beaucoup l'écorce d'arbre
de Ceylan fournit seule
la terre.

"You appreciate greatly healthy bark the island Ceylon alone furnishes to the world."

Cinnamon proper is the inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. In cultivation it is pruned, develop shoots or suckers, the tree a bushy appearance. The shoots are peeled, and inner bark, on drying, rolls into dark brown quills. If you cut in this form, you are likely to get the genuine cinnamon, for it is not possible to counterfeit quills, but it is very hard to tell since so much easier to adulterate mon or replace it by some other in the powdered form which it is so often sold.

French distinguishes between cinnamon, the subtler, yet now the most pungent, and which comes from thicker bark of the same species or wild trees. The first is Ceylon cinnamon (*cinnamome alabastrum*), the second is the *cinnamome malle*. Though second is less esteemed than first, it is still the genuine cinnamon of Ceylon, and is therefore higher than the best mon obtainable from any species.

to the point of being cured—"of what ailment was not specified. Yet, if you should happen to find yourself in a cinnamon grove at flowering time, you would discover that the small clustered white or greenish-yellow flowers give off, inexplicably, a rather unpleasant odor. Cinnamon acid, extracted from the tree, has no smell at all; though it is used in perfumes, it is only because it is useful in preparing esters, but, eugenol, a colorless liquid derived either from cinnamon or cloves, goes into perfume for its fragrance and into cooking for its taste.

The inconsistency of cinnamon odors is echoed by the most esteemed of cinnamon substitutes, *Cinnamomum cassia*, which grows wild especially in Tonkin and Annam in Indochina and in the Chinese province of Kwangsi. Its taste is described by Louis La-griffe in his "Le Livre des Epices, des Condiments et des Aromates" as "warm and very spicy," but "its odor recalls that of the budbug." Cassia bark is thicker, rougher and paler than Ceylonese cinnamon bark, and its taste is less pronounced and coarser. If you do not buy it in powdered form you will not confuse it with genuine cinnamon, for as a rule it does not form quills, since it is flattened and attached to wooden bases for drying. When it comes from wild trees it is often marketed in thick flat pieces known commercially as cassia lappas.

There is a third "cinnamon," called Malabar cinnamon, a name which has confused some writers, who have assumed that it is the same thing as the Ceylonese variety growing in a different place. Actually, Malabar cinnamon is a rather inferior spice, which comes from *Laurus mala-bathron*, which we may guess is the malabathron which the ancients used to sweeten the breath.

Large Genus

There are many other opportunities for confusion. Cinnamon is a large genus, widespread in southeastern Asia and even present in Australia, which includes many other trees which are pleasant enough in themselves, but for flavoring other foods, much inferior to the bark.

The taxonomists have not made things easier for those who try to find their way around in the cinnamon-cassia maze by naming another genus of aromatic trees Cassia—one to which Cassia itself

does not belong, since it is a member of Cinnamomum. Most of its members are used in medicine often than in cooking, but some of them provide food, especially in Africa, though it is not usually the bark which is employed. The fruit of *Cassia delagayensis* is eaten, though sparingly, in the Congo area. Cassia torn is valued in West Africa, Tanzania, and Senegal both for its seeds and its leaves. The leaves are also the edible part of *Cassia occidentalis*, which is also used to make a beverage called Negro coffee or coffee senna; of *Cassia mimosoides*, of the Cameroons and the Congo; of *Cassia sieberiana*, which is the African laborer of Cambodia; and of the dried pulp of *Cassia fistula*, spiny cassia, also called the drumstick tree, the purging cassia, and the golden shower, a native of Africa now cultivated also in the West Indies and southeast Asia, is used chiefly as a mild laxative.

A Word

As though the botanists had not already done enough to confuse us, they have seized likewise on the Romance language word for cinnamon, *cannelle* in French, for still another genus of aromatic plants, of the American plants, which might logically be called American cinnamon, but so far as I know are not. The most important is *Cannella alba*, white "cinnamon," of which, as is the case for cinnamon proper, the inner bark is used, which is true also of *Cannella winterana*; both are employed as condiments, or medicinally in tonics. In this they again resemble genuine cinnamon, which has been granted medicinal virtues ever since the ancient Chinese included it in almost all prescriptions; it is still widely used in Chinese pharmacy. The Hebrews mixed cinnamon with wine to reduce fever, and used it also in medicinal oils and salves. Dioscorides wrote that in combination with ginger, cinnamon was valuable against epidemics—epidemics of any kind, apparently. Though it appeared in many of their prescriptions, the ancient Romans seldom took it as a medicine; it was too rare and too expensive. An eleventh-century form of medicine more familiar to veterinarians than to doctors—based on cinnamon was used throughout the Middle Ages as an aid to digestion. The thirteenth-century Saint Albertus Magnus wrote that cinnamon cleanses the chest, calms coughs and fortifies the liver. The sixteenth-century Tournefort poet who was also both a doctor and a gourmet, wrote in his "Promenade des Médicines en Rhinne Joyeuse":

Le muse, l'ambre, le bruyon
sont excellents je vous assure
on Cannelle tres bien choisie.

"I assure you the musk, amber and benzoin are excellent and so is well chosen cinnamon." For "amber," we should probably read "ambergis," while "well chosen cinnamon" presumably means the cinnamon of Ceylon.

It was inevitable that a spice so highly esteemed for its medical virtues should be put down as an aphrodisiac. The ancient Romans thought it was and in Renaissance Italy it was added to sherbet "to stimulate jaded appetites" of any kind.

"The Perfumed Garden," that 16th-century Arabian guide to erotica, called it, with unaccustomed restraint, simply a "tonic," but included it among the ingredients of a complicated mixture held to possess potent properties, though its base was the fragrant green pea. The "Arabian Nights" names cinnamon as one of the elements in a mixture guaranteed to enable husbands to render their wives pregnant. The Arab opinion that cinnamon, at least in combinations, has aphrodisiac properties, holds to this day, for it enters, with a large number of other "tonics," into the Algerian love potion called *dancamase*.

For less restricted medical purposes, cinnamon was highly esteemed in the 18th century, when a medical manual stated that from it could be derived "an elegant cordial which, with wine and dried, prevents rotting, resists poison, regularizes menstruation, aids digestion and prevents complications, shortens labor and hastens the delivery of the fetus." These impressive qualities inspired the inclusion of cinnamon in many medicinal compounds, not only such ordinary ones as laudanum, aromatic tincture of arnica and licorice root, but also in such picturesque medicines—as Prescot's Disacordium, Garus's Elixir and a little later and a little more seriously, Chassier's Antiseptic Elixir, Todd's Potion (which helped the cinnamon along with a generous dose of alcohol), and the Codex Cordial Potion.

Modern medicine still grants cinnamon many merits, including the enormous use of presenting "no counter-indications"—in other words, if it does you no good, at least it will do you no harm.

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(Continued on Page 10.)

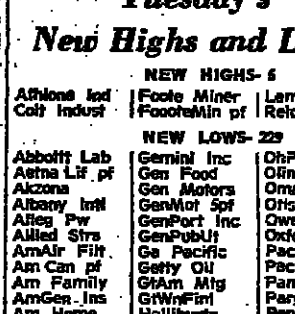
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Brussels	132.93	134.28	116.
Frankfurt	111.82	112.40	117.

London 30	211.8	199.8	239.8
London 500	88.41	85.70	150.
Milan	111.58	118.13	154.
Paris	79.3	80.8	110.
Sydney	292.12	307.74	385.
Tokyo (n)	297.75	209.22	363.
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ians Say in Ready Give Aid

r Meeting Held
ordinarily Useful

Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Diplomatic sources said that West Germany to help Italy out of its economic difficulties bilateral credit.

sources were commenting two-hour consultations today between West Finance Minister Hans E. Müller and Italian Treasury Minister Min. Carlo Azeglio.

Meeting, attended by the central bank governor and Bundesbank vice-Oskar Emminger, was for a meeting of countries' heads of gov. Aug. 30-31 in northern.

communiqué described talks as "extraordinarily" and "very positive" and attributed it to the Italian government's efforts at stabilization, which Bonn had praised.

Immediately following the talks, a spokesman for the Bonn Finance Ministry denied that bilateral aid had been discussed.

The Italian sources said their impression from today's talks



HAPPY ENDING — Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, right, is all smiles after a two-hour meeting with West German Finance Minister Hans Apel in Bonn.

In Bonn's attitude "very positive" and attributed it to the Italian government's efforts at stabilization, which Bonn had praised.

Immediately following the talks, a spokesman for the Bonn Finance Ministry denied that bilateral aid had been discussed.

The Italian sources said their impression from today's talks

was that the multilateral efforts by the EEC should be aimed at offsetting the Italian balance-of-payments deficit caused by higher oil prices.

The sources said the question was left open whether the aid should take the form of a government credit or some form of financial arrangement between the two central banks.

Prices Regain In London, but Sterling Falls

Speculative Buying
Said to Buoy Stocks

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Share prices recovered strongly today from a 16-year low set yesterday on the London Stock Exchange, but sterling fell again.

Stock prices regained some much-needed buoyancy to erase all of its big losses yesterday, when the Financial Times index of 30 shares fell below 200 for the first time since 1958.

The index gained 12.1 today to close at 211.9. Dealers said the upturn was mainly due to speculative buying at low prices rather than any return of confidence.

Sterling, which has fallen steadily for a week in foreign exchange markets, slipped further today to \$2.3197 from yesterday's \$2.3214.

On the stock exchange, fears persisted, despite the gains, that a large U.K. insurance company is in trouble and might suddenly start selling its holdings.

The chairman of the stock exchange, George Loveday, blamed the sharp drop in share prices in recent months on rumors and said he was very concerned by the decline.

"Unless we really think we are witnessing the demise of the capitalist system, then there are a lot of very cheap shares in the market today," he said.



Pierre-Donatien Cot



Ernest Price

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Air France's managing director Pierre-Donatien Cot, 63, is leaving the state-run airline to join the private electrical engineering concern Cie. Générale d'Electricité (CGE). He had been with Air France since 1967.

Flexcon Co. Inc. of Spencer, Mass., has named Ernest Price managing director of Flexcon's subsidiary in Amsterdam.

Henry Sykes Corp. has elected Hugh Ralston executive director of international operations. He will also become chairman of the

board of Sykes's international companies and subsidiaries. Mr. Ralston was a former marketing executive with Ford Motor Co. International.

Glan Mesley will be managing director of the Skaarp Shipping Corp. London office.

Donald Vollmer has been appointed senior vice-president-Europe by the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. Hugh Wilson, vice-president and manager of the bank's London branch, is to become head of international credit at the bank's head office in Seattle.

Volume totaled 13.8 million shares compared with 11.67 million yesterday.

Footie Minerals, one of the most popular issues, jumped 1 1/8 to 18 7/8 after a delayed opening. Newmont Mining, off 1/8 to 23 1/2, said it is tendering for all the outstanding common and preferred stock of Footie Minerals at \$18.50 and \$28.50 per share, respectively.

Moving against the Big Board trend, the American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.39 to 74.39.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose 0.28 to 65.87.

Bonds closed lower in quiet trading. Dealers said speculation over the possibility that the Treasury may come to the market this week with additional financing and the pressure on bill yields at yesterday's regular weekly auction provided the downside impetus.

After the close, the Treasury announced that it will auction \$3 billion in 10-month bills next week.

Government coupons moved lower under the lead of the long-dated maturities, dropping by as much as 1/2 point.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the last hour of trading turned most farm commodity futures sharply lower with lunch declines registered in soybeans, soybean oil and meal, corn, and oats futures.

Wheat futures, which had maintained a gain of 13 cents through noon, also fell sharply with a loss of nearly 10 cents.

Profit-taking was the principal reason for the selloff, but it was sparked by some private trade

Bargain Hunting Lifts Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—Political and economic developments were greeted warmly by Wall Street today, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied from a four-year low hit yesterday.

But analysts suggested that bargain hunting appeared to be the "biggest motivation" for the investment community following the previous eight consecutive declines.

For the most part, traders were snatching up many of the blue chip and glamour shares that had been beaten down hard the last two weeks.

While most analysts agreed that the market got its support primarily from technical factors, they also believed sentiment may have been enhanced by President Ford's nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as his Vice-President.

Investors also seemed heartened by Mr. Ford's reiteration that he would not impose wage and price controls in the fight against inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 5.01 to 726.85. It was ahead more than ten points after the first half hour, pulled back to a loss of more than a point, rebounded to a six-point gain and then was hesitant again toward the close.

Volume totaled 13.8 million shares compared with 11.67 million yesterday.

Footie Minerals, one of the most popular issues, jumped 1 1/8 to 18 7/8 after a delayed opening. Newmont Mining, off 1/8 to 23 1/2, said it is tendering for all the outstanding common and preferred stock of Footie Minerals at \$18.50 and \$28.50 per share, respectively.

Moving against the Big Board trend, the American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.39 to 74.39.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose 0.28 to 65.87.

Bonds closed lower in quiet trading. Dealers said speculation over the possibility that the Treasury may come to the market this week with additional financing and the pressure on bill yields at yesterday's regular weekly auction provided the downside impetus.

After the close, the Treasury announced that it will auction \$3 billion in 10-month bills next week.

Government coupons moved lower under the lead of the long-dated maturities, dropping by as much as 1/2 point.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the last hour of trading turned most farm commodity futures sharply lower with lunch declines registered in soybeans, soybean oil and meal, corn, and oats futures.

Wheat futures, which had maintained a gain of 13 cents through noon, also fell sharply with a loss of nearly 10 cents.

Profit-taking was the principal reason for the selloff, but it was sparked by some private trade

reports indicating Midwest crops have responded favorably to rains in recent days.

In New York, copper closed with modest gains, while silver dropped between 12 and 13 cents. Coffee was up two cents, while sugar futures rose sharply, but cocoa was barely steady.

U.S. Target On Oil Seen Unworkable

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—In spite of efforts to become self-sufficient in energy during the next decade, the United States will still be importing one-quarter of the oil it consumes in 1985, John Sawhill, head of the Federal Energy Administration, said yesterday.

"I don't think the United States will ever become self-sufficient in energy. The question is how rapidly we can become reasonably self-sufficient," he said at the opening session of public hearings here on Project Independence.

America will be able to reduce imports to "25 per cent of our oil needs by 1985 and energy imports to 10 to 13 per cent of total energy," he said.

"There will be no big drops in price, but no more big rises either in the short term, at least."

As head of the FEA, Mr. Sawhill is responsible for developing the nation's energy policies including Project Independence, a program for massive development of domestic energy resources originally aimed at energy self-sufficiency.

"The initial concept of Project Independence was an over-reaction to a crisis situation... but many experts seem to feel that its original target needs to be redefined," said John Lichtblau, head of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

"Without Project Independence, the United States would become more dependent on (other) nations. With it, the United States will still need substantial imports for at least the next ten years," Emilio Collado, vice-president of Exxon Corp., testified.

"Our reliance on foreign imports can be decreased from the present level of 18 per cent of total energy to perhaps 15 to 18 per cent by 1980. This level of energy independence is attainable only at prices substantially higher than what we have been accustomed to attach to energy supplies," said Atlantic Richfield's president T.P. Bradshaw.

"It would not only be technically extremely difficult to achieve full import independence by 1980 or 1985, but the economic and environmental costs would be gigantic," Mr. Lichtblau said.

Algeria to Also Seek More for Its Gas Soviet-Iran Pact May Spur Other Prices

lyde H. Fainsworth

Aug. 20 (NYT).—An

and of increases in the energy may have been by an agreement the Union has just signed

to which nearly doubles a Moscow will pay for natural gas.

sources say, after the announcement from that they are expecting

eria (which is the world's natural gas exporter and

for supplier of France), seek to raise its prices as

formed people in the oil said the higher prices would be paying might

passed on to European who buy the Soviet in natural gas.

porters and exporters o of the vastness of their and difficulties of trans-

natural gas from one the other, the Russians

importers and exporters in Iran frees Soviet in for sale to such com-

West Germany, Austria

France is to receive its

3 cubic meters—some 100 to be determined.

Russians pay the Iran-

doubleless influence what

seals ask from the

hergy experts said.

viet Union, which buys

billion cubic meters of

natural gas annually, has

pay 85 per cent more

fuel, following a series

of negotiations over the

for a 100 per cent increase, noting that earlier contracts with the Russians had not taken into account the fourfold increase in oil prices last year.

Competitive With Oil

To a certain extent natural gas can be substituted for oil. For instance, both can be used as industrial fuels. And natural gas has the advantage of being less polluting.

The Iranians argued that the two fuels were competitive and that therefore they had to follow similar pricing patterns.

The Iranians have been leading the struggle among oil-exporting nations to resist any downward pressure on oil prices, despite the present surplus conditions in the oil market.

Wide conversion to cheaper natural gas could over time increase oil price pressure.

At a London meeting, called to study market conditions, oil-exporting nations decided last week to coordinate action to freeze present oil prices until the end of the year.

The Moscow-Tehran negotiations became so heated that at one point Moscow threatened to stop purchasing Iranian gas. But the threat had little effect. The Iranians simply intensified studies to seek alternative outlets. One possibility was to sell liquefied natural gas directly to Western Europe.

Algeria Responds

The episode showed, Paris commentators pointed out, that a major power—despite all the forms of pressure that it can call upon—is still frequently unable to get its own way with a smaller neighbor.

Iran's victory over the Russians has already started a movement in Algeria, which has agreements with customers in the United States and Western Europe that by 1980 will mean total exports of 80 million cubic meters a year.

Nouredine Alt Laoussine, vice-chairman of Sonatrach, the Algerian state petroleum company, declared:

"Our customers are realistic people. With the price of oil already considerably higher, they fully realize that the price of natural gas cannot remain at its present level indefinitely. When economic conditions have profoundly changed, it is normal that contract signatories meet to discuss the problems and try to reestablish equilibrium."

Vast reserves of natural gas are believed to exist in Algeria, and U.S. companies have shown an interest in developing these in a joint venture with the Soviet Union.

The Russians have been demanding a high price, however—some \$6 billion that the United States would have to put up to

open just one field, at Urengoi in Western Siberia. The money would be used to finance the equipment and manpower needed to carry the gas to Murmansk, where it would be liquefied and taken by specially built ships to the eastern United States.

In the United States there has been some resistance to committing such huge amounts of money. It is argued that this would represent a form of economic aid to Moscow.

But the Russians insist, as Dezhnev Grishanin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, put it recently, "If the parties need the gas, they have to invest the necessary money."

A spokesman said the bank is approaching about 100 banks and deposit-taking companies excluding the major clearing banks.

Bank of England Seeks Data

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England said today that it plans to ask banks for "further information" in pursuit of a closer supervision of banking activities.

The bank said the information requested will cover such items as: the maturity pattern of sterling deposits and claims, on lines similar to those already used for the periodic data on Eurocurrency; details of transactions with associated companies; provisions and standby facilities.

The bank said its "requirements will not be uniform for all groups of banks but will be tailored to suit particular cases."

A spokesman said the bank is approaching about 100 banks and deposit-taking companies excluding the major clearing banks.

denies reports that Sony is curbing production, and notes that inventories are increasing only in proportion to a rise in output. Color television sales in July were "very good," he says, although sales of the domestic industry as a whole are in poor shape.

Glenmede Contract With Dow Stands

The planned merger of General Crude Co. into a subsidiary of Dow Chemical still stands despite a higher offer for General Crude by International Paper Co., according to the president of the firm serving as trustee for the Pew Memorial Trust, which owns 63 per cent of General Crude's common. Also Bell, president of Glenmede Trust, says: "We have a contract with Dow and that's the way it stands." He adds that "we expect to honor" the contract already entered into with Dow.

Thyssen-Bornemisza Gets Indian Head

Indian Head Inc. says Thyssen-Bornemisza, of the Netherlands, has received and accepted about 3.69 million Indian Head common shares as a result of its tender offer which expired Monday, giving it 62 per cent ownership of the U.S. textile firm. The Dutch industrial group initially acquired 34 per cent of Indian Head in 1973 and has laid out about \$100 million in this latest offer.

Investment Rules
For Foreigners,
French, Relaxed

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The French banking and business community has welcomed a government move aimed at simplifying rules governing certain French investments abroad, as well as foreign investments in France.

The new rules, published over the weekend, essentially involve removal of mandatory prior authorization by French authorities for relatively small investments.

"These simplified procedures will speed up the administrative work and therefore facilitate investment programs by relieving companies of a cumbersome task," the banking association said.

Henceforth, French residents and companies wishing to invest less than one million francs (\$207,000) abroad will not need prior approval by the government.

In a similar move, prior approval is not any longer necessary for foreign investments in France, up to a limit of two million francs provided that the operation is destined to develop French companies that are already controlled by non-resident interests. In such cases, notification to the competent French bank is sufficient.

Such operations, however, have to be carried out in foreign currencies, and must not entail an increase of the non-resident interest in the French company.

When the deal involves the purchase of small French companies by non-residents, the limit has been set at one million francs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Motor Sees More Price Rises

Ford Motor Co. president Lee Iacocca says the \$500 price hike figure being discussed for 1975 models is "not the end" of price increases on new cars. Ford so far has announced tentative plans for an 8 per cent hike, which would average about \$420. But Mr. Iacocca says that Ford is now thinking of an increase more along the lines of General Motors Corp.'s \$480, or 5.5 per cent, increase as a starter. Iacocca says he is "stunned" to find the company's pre-tax profit is down to less than \$100 on its U.S. cars, with costs rising at over \$50 per month per car. He cites continued rapid inflation as further evidence of the company's need for a "big price increase" in 1975 models.

Sony Forecasts Flat Earnings

Net consolidated profits of Sony Corp. for the current fiscal year ending Oct. 30 are likely to be around the same level as the 25.4 billion yen (\$84.6 million) in the previous year, managing director Noboru Yoshii says, while sales will probably show an increase of 20 per cent over the 314.1 billion yen last year. A precise forecast of net profits is difficult, he adds, because of unpredictable developments in material costs. But he believes they will be little changed from the last fiscal year. He

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DERN

30% TO 12% NET

SOUND MEXICAN

TIME DEPOSIT

CONTRACTS

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MONTHLY

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which went into effect

July 13, 1974.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

...and the

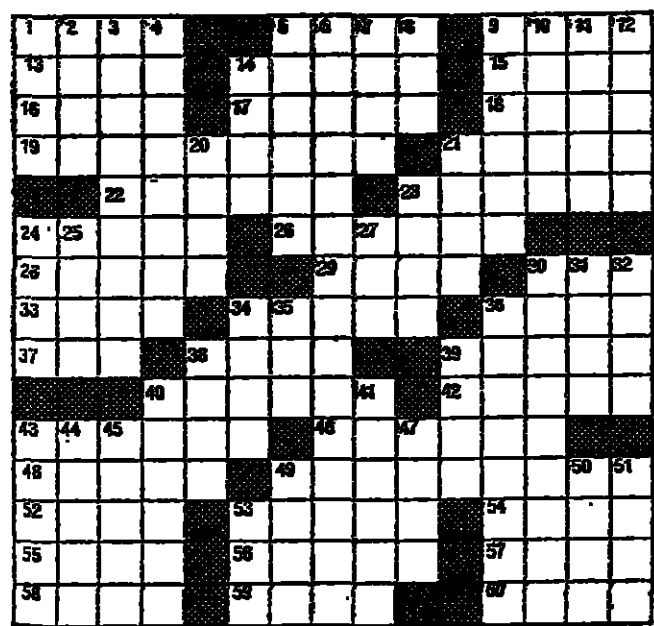
هكذا من الأصل

Euro Is Worth..

CROSSWORD

By F.W. Wong

- ACROSS**
- Letters on a transistor
 - Matured
 - Explained
 - Johnson et al.
 - Ibsen character
 - Streamlined
 - Seaweed
 - Stern
 - Insects
 - U.S. Indian
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- Companions of his and but
 - Debatable
 - Realizations
 - "While we were through..."
 - Sektor John et al.
 - Song for Scarlett
 - Fish for jellifying
 - Playing-card
 - His Majesty
 - Letter stroke
 - Dress style
 - Celerity
 - Farm unit
 - Malay dagger
 - Var.
 - Look for
 - Bamboozles
 - Painter Joan
 - Stone or horseshoe
 - Rainy-day footing
 - City near Stone
 - Mountain
 - Wood strip
 - Russian sea
 - Lippi and Angelico
 - Peanut
 - Of word meanings
 - Grant and Lee
 - Abbr.
 - Spanish lady
 - French dramatist
 - Toxic condition
 - Fruit
 - Ford or Pyle
 - One who quotes
 - Reno machine
 - the Terrible
 - Love god
 - Venture
 - French soul



WEATHER

ALGAE...	55	32	Fair
AMSTERDAM...	55	32	Fair
ANKARA...	55	32	Fair
ANTWERP...	55	32	Fair
ATHENS...	55	32	Fair
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VIENNA...	55	32	Fair
WASHINGTON...	55	32	Fair
WARSZAWA...	55	32	Fair
ZURICH...	55	32	Fair

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING		
August 20, 1974		
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.		
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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FUND	\$5.99	(d)

Medley Mark to Hungarian World Swim Record ettered by Hargitay

From Wire Dispatches
LA, Aug. 20.—Andras
of Hungary today stole
the spotlight from the powerful
rivals when he won his
gold medal and set a
new world record in the
400-meter medley swim-
ming event.

ay, 18, won the 400-meter
medley in 4 minutes
55.8 seconds, bettering the
old 4:30.81 held since 1972
by Hall of the United

Yachts e French to Hopes

William N. Wallace

PORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—
The crew of the France,
1 challenger next month
America's Cup, was ex-
cited after watching
entirely different, inter-
preter, butcher a yacht
the final U.S. trials.
The crew of the France,
1 challenger next month
America's Cup, was ex-
cited after watching
entirely different, inter-
preter, butcher a yacht
the final U.S. trials.

first must beat Australia
in the series
on Thursday to de-
fender.
er must defeat or do well
Courageous today or ex-
limination message
his selection committee.
ned out again yesterday
as never beaten either
ous or Intrepid except by
notest.
Driscoll, Intrepid's skip-
per, said the 158-mile
course, which cannot en-
dure, is a "superb" test
of a sailor's skill.
he said that long to go
back of her own errors,
sitting wrong places and
settling sails.
Intrepid finally sailed
on the second and last
windward like a hot
rough butter.
it, as usual, offered no
tion as Courageous sailed
Easter with the help of
od, chalked up another
less victory.

hlia Easy Victor in England

England, Aug. 20 (UPI).
all millenary Nelson
Hunt watched his favorite
hilia, storm to victory in
100 (\$120,000) Benson and
Gold Cup race at York.

year-old, ridden by Lester
and trained by Maurice
powered to the front of
ne-strong field in the
to win comfortably from
Prince and English Der-
er Snow Knight.

ice was worth \$28,500 to
ing entourage and boost-
hilia's winnings to about
Dahbia, who cost \$28,000
favorite.

who came over to En-
d to watch the race.
ay: "I was never worried
nd her very well placed
a superb race. Dahbia
y exceptional filly with
ee acceleration. I always
ee her. She is my favor-
ed."

ed he hoped to run Da-
he Washington (D.C.) In-
al, which she won last
d in the Prix de l'Arc de
s in Paris.
Dahbia's stable-
ed the early running in
the 3-1/2-furlong race,
hilia in sixth place. Im-
rince hit the front with
rongs to go, closely fol-
Queen Elizabeth's High-
nd Snow Knight. But
e unable to match Da-
hlien burst of speed as

irez Winner inst Tanner

MEUS, Ohio, Aug. 20
American Raul Ramirez
American Roscoe Tan-
ner game last night to
singles title, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4,
\$50,000 Buckeye tennis
nships.
yesterday, the Amritraj
of India won the doubles
default. Vijay and Am-
and were declared the win-
ers. Tom Gorman's back
keeps him from appear-
ing in the final match at
Boys Ranch. Gorman's
was fellow-American Bob

ing two more golds today. Angela
Frankie won the 400-meter free-
style with a European record
time of 4:17.83. Teammate Cor-
nelia Doerr was second in 4:17.83.
Italy's Novella Calligaris
third in 4:22.92.

East Germany's relay squad
lost the 4-by-100-meter event in
3:52.48. Kornelia Rander,
Frankie, Andrea Bille and Andrea
Ruebner doing the work. The
Netherlands was second and
France third.

Nikolai Pankin of the Soviet
Union won the men's 100-meter
breaststroke final in 1:08.83 af-
ter a close battle with second-
placed Walker Kusch of West
Germany. Kusch finished in
1:09. With Britain's David Leigh
grabbing the bronze medal with
1:08.17.

After his record show today,
Hargitay said, "I am particularly
proud because the last Hun-
garian who set a world record was
Georgy Tumpke in 1964 in the
300-meter butterfly. I was push-
ed to the new world record by
my East German rival Christian
Lietmann, who was extremely
hard to beat."

Hargitay and Lietmann were
cheered by the crowd for their
dramatic battle that was decided
only on the last five meters when
Hargitay got ahead with his
powerful freestyle strokes.

Today's four finals left the
East Germans with six gold, six
silver, and two bronze medals.
The East Germans are next with
two firsts and two seconds.

The championships, held in the
outdoor Pader swimming pool,
were marked by complaints from
various television companies about
an abundance of advertisement
posters around the pool. West
German TV stopped transmission
for that reason.

"We withdrew the alcoholic
ads," one organizer said. "But
we are compelled by long-stand-
ing contracts to keep the others."

China Gives In
TEHRAN, Aug. 20 (Reuters).
China today reluctantly agreed
to conform with an International
Amateur Swimming Federation
(FINA) ban on its swimmers in
the forthcoming Asian Games
here.

China is not affiliated to FINA
and the Federation's executive
committee ruled earlier this
month that, in accordance with
its ban on FINA members com-
peting against non-members, the
Chinese swimmers were ineligible
to take part in the games start-
ing on Sept. 1.

The chief of the Chinese games
delegation, Chao Cheng-chung,
announced here today China's
decision to comply with FINA.
Chao, who arrived here today
with the second Chinese contin-
gent, said: "Out of respect for
the swimming circles of the Asian
countries and territories and in
particular our host country Iran,
and to safeguard the unity of
the people and sports circles of
Asia, we have decided that our
swimming team will not compete
in the Asian Games for the time
being."

China will be competing in
most other sports here.

Polish Soccer Quickly Comes Up With Problem

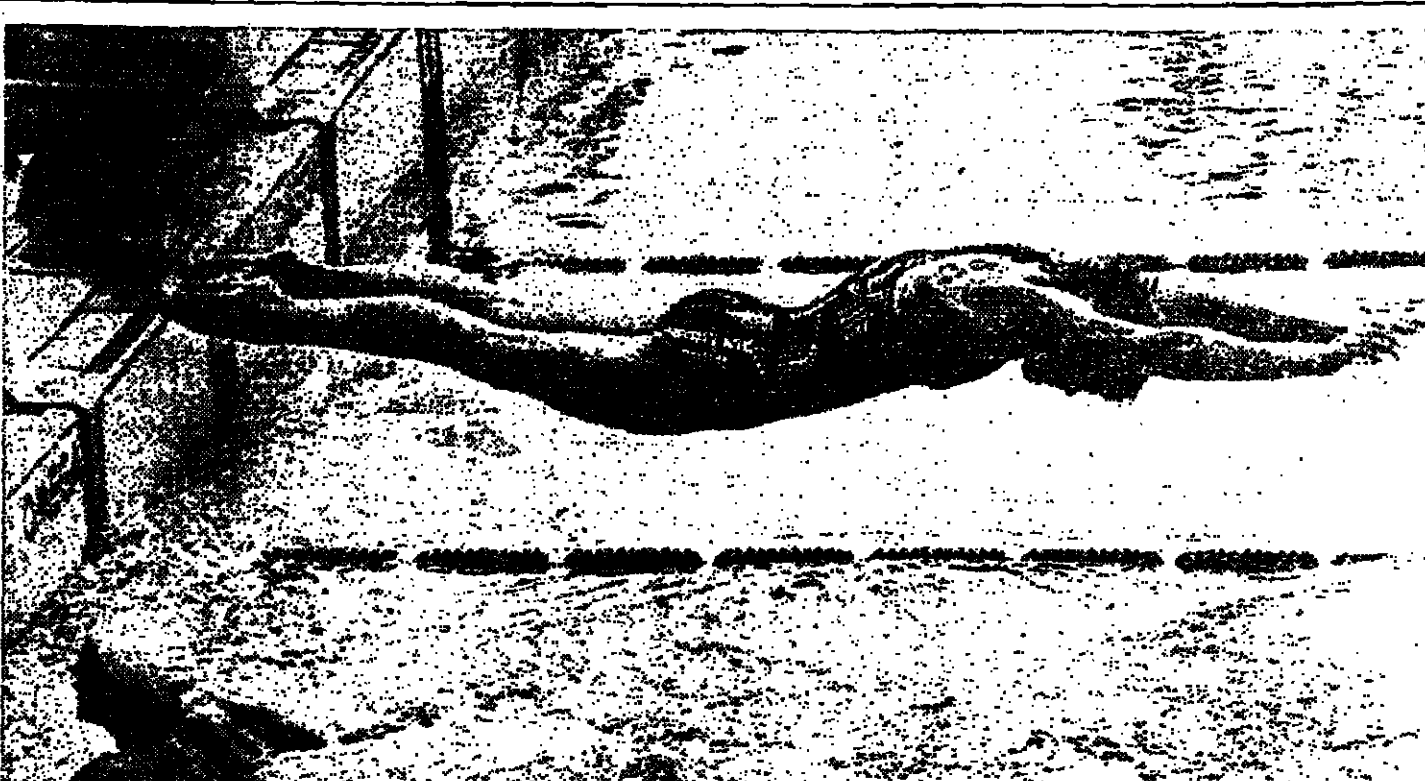
By Brian Glanville
LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—As
early as Sept. 1, Poland is due to
play the first match of the 1974
European Nations Cup, against
Finland, in Helsinki. It is not
the most difficult of fixtures;
those come later in the competi-
tion, in the form of elimination
games against the Netherlands
and Italy. But the Poles already
have a problem, Robert Gadocha,
that splendid left-winger who was
one of the finest players in the
World Cup.

Bayern Munich offered him
team, Legia Warsaw, \$200,000 for
him, having previously failed to
sign his brilliant club mate, the
midfield player and captain of
Poland, Kazimierz Deyna. This
sum is more chicken feed by to-
day's inflated standards: It was
due to be divided between Legia
and the Polish Federation. But
now Gadocha has been refused
permission to leave Poland, and
his case will, it is reported,
be taken on appeal to the
Federation Internationale de
Football Associations. What FIFA
can do if the Polish Federation
stands firm is virtually nothing.
Gadocha, if one may be cynical
about it, would have been much
better advised to have broken
camp before the Polish World
Cup team left Munich. A two-
year suspension, well paid and
well looked after by Bayern
Munich in the meantime, and
then he would probably have
been able to resume activity. Hone-
stly, it is not always the best policy,
alas, to not always the best policy,
alas, it is not always the best policy,
alas, it is not always the best policy,

One Iron Curtain country
winger who has just taken the
law into his own hands in such
a way is the Hungarian outside-
right, Sándor Perenczovics. He

Polish Soccer Quickly Comes Up With Problem

took the precaution of arranging
a holiday in Spain, where he
lived, when he announced he
intended to stay, with the ambition
of joining a Spanish club. In a
couple of years, he will no doubt
be playing for them, such as
Puskas, Kocsis and Cabor did
after the Hungarian Revolution of
1956. Not to mention Zoltan
Ferenc now with Ajax, who
departed from the Hungarian Olympic
team in 1968. Varga joined
Hertha Berlin, and has had what
one might politely call a varied
career, including a West German
suspension for being involved in
Hertha's match-fixing scandal.
It didn't worry Aberdeen, who
allowed him to play in the Scot-
tish League.
Ironically, Bayern Munich has
had to pay much more for the
23-year-old Klaus Wunder,
a striker bought for 800 thousand
marks (\$320,000) from Duisburg,
than they would have to pay for
Gadocha, though Wunder didn't
play a game in the World Cup.
He was, however, among the
four possible originals chosen
by West Germany, and will be a
useful man if Gerd Muller decid-
ed to give up club as well as in-
ternational football.
In Brazil, there is an endless
debate raging about the why and
wherefore of their failure in the
World Cup. Among the reasons
being given are the alleged
obstinacy of Zagalo, its coach,
and the allegedly out-of-date,



RELAYING THE VICTORY—East German girl Utrike Richter takes over from Hannelore Anke in a qualifying heat of 4-by-100 freestyle relay. East Germany came back in the evening to win final, with the Netherlands second.

Reds' Morgan Homers Twice to Lead 15-2 Rout

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 (UPI).
Joe Morgan's 16th and 17th
home runs, including a grand
slam which highlighted a nine-
run third inning, led the Cin-
cinnati Reds to a 15-2 rout of
the Philadelphia Phillies last
night.

Don Gullett, who pitched the
first seven innings, picked up his
14th victory against eight losses
as the Reds stayed within 2 1/2
games of the first-place Los
Angeles Dodgers in the National
League West.

Leading pitcher Wayne Twissell
was the victim of Morgan's first
home run, which came in the second
inning with two runners on. The
Reds' second baseman drove in
seven runs while playing only
the first three innings.
Rookie southpaw Tom Under-
wood, making his major league
debut, was the victim of Morgan's
first career grand slam. The
Reds sent 14 batters to the
plate in their big inning during
which they pounded seven hits
and collected four walks.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 7
At Chicago, Los Angeles stopped
a six-game losing streak by beat-
ing the Cubs 7-1. Relief ace Mike
Marshall tossed six innings of
shutout relief, then singled and
scored the winning run in the
13th inning.

Cubs' slugger Billy Williams
suffered a gash above his right
ankle in the loss and was placed
on the 15-day disabled list. A
Cubs spokesman said Williams
was trying to beat out an in-
field hit to first in the 11th in-
ning when he was spiked by
Marshall, who was racing
cover first base. Williams leads
the Cubs with 15 homers and
64 RBIs.

Expos 7, Padres 4
At Montreal, Barry Foote dou-
bled home a run in the second
inning and snapped a 3-3 tie with
a seventh-inning home run to lead
the Expos to a 7-4 victory over
San Diego. Montreal added two
more runs in the seventh on a
run-scoring triple by Tim Lince-
cum and a single by Hal Breeden.

Astros 2, Mets 1
At Houston, Milt May, who tied
the game with a sacrifice fly in
the ninth inning, singled home
the winning run with two out in
the 11th to give the Astros a
3-1 victory over Tom Seaver and
the New York Mets. Greg Gross
led off the 11th with a single,
moved to second on Roger
Metzger's sacrifice and scored
as Milt May lined a single
to left-centerfield.

Reliever Ken Forsch picked up
the victory, his fifth against five
losses, with 2 2/3 innings of work
while Seaver, who went all the
way, suffered his eighth loss in
18 decisions despite allowing only
eight hits.

Braves 11, Cards 5

At Atlanta, Henry Aaron hit a
two-run homer and a sacrifice
fly and Marty Perez drove in
four runs with two doubles to
lead the Braves to an 11-5 victory
over St. Louis. Claude Osteen,
age 9-10, made his first appear-
ance for the Cardinals since
coming from the Houston Astros
earlier this month and gave up
Aaron's 730th career homer. It
was the 14th homer Aaron has
hit off Osteen, the leading victim

of the slugger among active major
league pitchers. Aaron's blast was
his 17th of the season.

Lou Brock stole two bases, giv-
ing him 84 for the season and
putting him fifth on the list of
all-time season base stealers.

Giants 5, Pirates 3

At Pittsburgh, Dave Kingman
doubled home the go-ahead run
in the ninth inning, then scored
an insurance run to lead San
Francisco to a 5-3 victory over
the Pirates as Ron Bryant won
his first game since May 31.

Twins 6, Yanks 2

At New York, Bobby Darwin's
first-inning three-run homer,
combined with Joe Decker's six
hits, led Minnesota to a 6-2 vic-
tory over the Yankees. Darwin

connected for his 30th homer
after Rod Carew reached base on
a fielder's choice and Larry Hise
singled.

Red Sox 6, White Sox 1

At Boston, Bill Lee and Diego
Segui combined on a five-hit
triumph over the Chicago White
Sox. Six Red Sox batters each
drove in a run; Carl Yastrzemski
had two hits and scored two runs
along with his RBI.

Brewers 1, A's 0

At Oakland, Albie George
Scott's second-inning home run
and the combined six-hit pitching
of Billy Champion and Tom Mur-
phy enabled Milwaukee to defeat
Oakland, 1-0.

Angels 1, Tigers 0

At Anaheim, Calif., pinch-hit-
ter Winston Lenka's sacrifice fly
in the ninth inning scored pinch-
runner Mickey Rivers with the
only run and gave the Angels a
1-0 victory over Detroit.

Tuesday Lopes' 3 Homers Help the Dodgers Smash Cubs, 18-3

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (UPI).—
Dave Lopes, hitting safely his
first five at-bats, socked three of
the Dodgers' six home runs today
as Los Angeles routed the Chicago
Cubs, 18-3.

The Dodgers mounted the big-
gest hit and home run total in
their 16-year-old Los Angeles
history. Their 24 hits eclipsed the
previous club record of 20 and
their homer output bettered the
previous high of five.

Dodger starter Don Sutton,
winless against the Cubs at
Wrigley Field in five years,
coasted to his 11th victory of the
year. He was replaced after seven
innings because of the 95-degree
temperature.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	67	54	.554
Cleveland	60	57	.513
Baltimore	61	58	.512
New York	60	61	.498
Minnesota	58	62	.484
Detroit	57	65	.467
Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	70	53	.569
Kansas City	62	56	.520
Seattle	61	58	.512
Chicago	60	62	.492
Minnesota	60	63	.485
California	57	64	.470

Monday's Results
Minnesota 4, New York 2.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 1, Oakland 0.
Milwaukee 1, Oakland 0.

Tuesday's Games
Texas at Baltimore, 7 p.m.
Chicago at Boston, 7 p.m.
Minnesota City at Cleveland, 8 p.m.
Minnesota at New York, 8 p.m.
Detroit at California, 8 p.m.
Milwaukee at Oakland, 8 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
W L Pct. GB
St. Louis 68 56 .550
Philadelphia 62 60 .508
Pittsburgh 62 60 .508
Montreal 62 60 .508
New York 58 64 .475
Chicago 58 64 .475

Western Division
W L Pct. GB
Los Angeles 74 49 .600
Cincinnati 64 60 .517
Atlanta 62 58 .517
Houston 62 58 .517
San Diego 58 64 .475
San Francisco 58 64 .475

Tuesday's game not included.
Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7, 12 innings.
Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

Tuesday's Games
Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7, 12 innings.
Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

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Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

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Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7, 12 innings.
Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

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Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

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Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

Los Angeles 8, Chicago 7, 12 innings.
Montreal 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Atlanta 11, St. Louis 6.
Houston 2, New York 1, 11 innings.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 2.

Gamblers Treated Well By NFL Team Doctor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—
The team surgeon for the New
York Giants last season provided
known gamblers with confi-
dential information about player
injuries, it was disclosed today
when two members of an orga-
nized crime family were arrested
on pro football bookmaking
charges.

Dr. Anthony Pisani, chief or-
thopedic surgeon for 10 years
with the Giants before resigning
from that position a month ago,
has been mentioned in a 40-
count indictment but was not
charged.

Thomas Musto, 55, and Michael
Asterita, 47, partners in an
operation said to have handled
more than \$100,000 in bets on a
football weekend, were formally
charged in Manhattan Supreme
Court with conspiracy in the
third degree and bookmaking in
the first degree, a felony carry-
ing a possible penalty of three to
five years in prison.

Musto is a "soldier" in the or-
ganized crime family formerly
headed by the late Vito Genovese,
while Asterita is a longtime as-
sociate of the late Thomas
(Tommy Ryan) Eboli, gunned
down and killed in Brooklyn,
N.Y., more than a year ago.

Pisani's involvement with the
two gamblers came to light dur-
ing an intensive investigation
which started last September by
the Public Morals Division of the
New York Police Department's
Organized Crime Control Bu-
reau.

During the investigation, com-
missioner Pete Rozelle of the
National Football League and
Washington Mara, the Giants'
president, both were informed a
probe was being conducted which
involved Pisani. He resigned as
team surgeon shortly thereafter.

The conspiracy count against
Musto and Asterita in the in-
dictment was based on the in-
formation "they conferred with Dr.
Anthony Pisani, New York
Giants orthopedic surgeon, to
increase their winnings above
the customary bookmakers' profits
by acquiring certain medical
information as to the physical
condition of several New York
Giants football players."

Court papers filed by District
Attorney Richard Kohn's office
charged that Musto and Asterita
"agreed to confer on a regular
basis with Dr. Pisani throughout
the 1973 football season regard-
ing the extent and exact nature
of injuries sustained by Ron
Johnson, Carl Lomax, John
Mendenhall and other offensive
and defensive players with the
Giants."

Pisani is the chief orthopedic
surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital
here and clinical professor of or-
thopedic surgery at Bellevue
Medical College.

Dolphins Beat Vikings
MIAMI, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Larry
Conkka plunged for two touch-
downs in the first half last night
and the Super Bowl champion
Miami Dolphins, starting most of
their regulars for the first time
this exhibition season, pounded
the Minnesota Vikings, 21-9, last
night, in a manner resembling
last year's title game.

The first half especially—when
both lineups were filled with

regulars—looked like a replay of
the Dolphins' grinding 24-7 vic-
tory over the Vikings in Super
Bowl VIII.

Miami, which admittedly had a
conditioning advantage as a re-
sult of the players' strike, took a
14-0 halftime lead as the Dol-
phins never let the Iron Tarkenton-
led Vikings threaten.

The Dolphins' advantage came
when the National Football
League Players Association called
the 14-day "cooling off" period
last Wednesday. Miami already
had 34 veterans in camp; Minne-
sota had only six.

Conkka scored on plunges of
three and one yard. The Dol-
phins added seven points in the
fourth quarter on an eight-yard
reversé by rookie wide receiver
Nat Moore before a crowd of 58-
144—the largest of the strike-
damaged NFL preseason.

Minnesota scored on a one-yard
plunge by Dave Osborne and a
27-yard field goal by Fred Cor-
bett. Both of Conkka's scores came
up the middle. The first capped a
seven-play, 42-yard drive that
started after cornerback Curtis
Johnson intercepted a Tarkenton
pass and returned it 15 yards.
Quarterback Bob Griese alternat-
ed Jim Kwik and Conkka on
drives up the middle to the Min-
nesota 15. A pass to Howard
Twilley in the end zone resulted
in an interference call on de-
fensive back Nate Wright, giving
Miami the ball on the one. Con-
kka soon bowled over right
guard for the score.

Czech Cyclists Once Again Top Russian Pair

MONTREAL, Aug. 20 (Reu-
ters).—Czechoslovakia's Vladimir
Vachar and Miroslav Vymazal
showed their domination of
tandem sprint riding here last
night when they once again de-
feated Russians Vladimir Se-
menets and Viktor Kopylov to
win the gold medal at the world
cycling championships.

As in San Sebastian, Spain,
last year, the Czechs needed
only two races to ensure their
victory over the Russians, whose
tactic of sprinting the last two
laps was countered by some de-
licate blocking.

The bronze medal went to
Polish riders Andrzej Bek and
Benedykt Kocot, who got the
best of Dutchmen Rini Lang-
enhuys and Jan Veld in a best-of-
three series.

The Dutch riders had tired
themselves out trying to beat the
Russians in the semifinals and
could not match the fresher
Polish riders.

The quarterfinals of the pro-
fessional sprint provided the
usual quota of thrills but no
upsets. Australian John Nichol-
son, galloping inelegantly but
very effectively down the final
straight, easily disposed of Italian
Ezio Cadi.

But he now has to face the
man he most wanted to avoid
—world champion Robert Van
Landuyt. Van Landuyt toyed with
former champion Leijn Loeven-
sijn of the Netherlands last night and
appears in top form.

Knicks' Pursuit of ABA Star May Lead to a Court Battle

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).
—George McGinnis may soon be
a New York Knicker.

The wheels are in motion to
bring one of the American Bas-
ketball Association's most val-
uable properties to New York. Ap-
parently, only the law courts
stand in the way of it happening
before the start of the National
Basketball Association season in
October.

In New York and Philadelphia,
there was confirmation yesterday
that the 76ers will hold the
NBA draft rights to McGinnis,
have granted the Knicks permis-
sion to negotiate with the ABA's
second-leading scorer (25.9-point
average) last season.

"Now that we have the 76ers'
permission to negotiate with Mc-
Ginnis's representatives," said
Mike Burke, the president of the
Knicks, "we are going flat out
to sign him. We have seen his
contract (with the Indiana Pa-
cers), and he is available to
New York this upcoming sea-
son."

Burke said Philadelphia would
be compensated for McGinnis
either in money, players or both
if the Knicks sign the 6-foot-8-
inch forward.

McGinnis will be expensive.
The 76ers have spent many
hours in negotiations trying to
sign McGinnis, and have failed.
He has insisted that if he could

not play in New York, he pre-
ferred to stay in Indiana.

The Indiana Pacers are trying
to halt the steamroller that
would bring McGinnis, an all-
star ABA forward the last three
seasons, to New York. They ob-
tained a restraining order last
Friday barring the Knicks and
Philadelphia from negotiating
with McGinnis. A hearing on
the injunction is scheduled before
Judge Charles C. Daugherty Fri-
day in Marion County Superior
Court in Indianapolis.

"The restraining order is
against the Philadelphia 76ers,
Walt Frazier Enterprises, Irwin
Weiner, Madison Square Garden
Corporation, Madison Square
Garden, Inc., Garry Donna and
his company, Total Management,
Inc.," said Bill Orwig, the Pacers'
general manager.

Walt Frazier Enterprises and
Weiner are McGinnis's current
representatives. Donna was Mc-
Ginnis's agent when he left In-
diana University after his sopho-
more season to sign with the
Pacers.

Burke said that the garden
lawyers are studying the injunc-
tion and would come up with
recommendations.

A Texas judge recently ruled
in a case involving National Foot-
ball League Players that they had
a right to negotiate future con-
tracts with World Football League
teams.

Rocket-Powered Car Sets Mark Quicker Than Hair Can Be Dyed

WENDOVER, Utah, Aug. 20 (AP).—A rocket car powered by
hydrogen peroxide broke four world records yesterday on the
Bonneville salt flats, reaching an average speed of 181.341 miles
an hour over a quarter-mile course.

The Pollution Packer, driven by Vern Anderson, 35, broke
both the time and speed records in the standing quarter-mile and
the standing half-kilometer.

It was the first time a rocket-powered car had attempted to
break records on the salt flats.

The time for the quarter

